THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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September 14, 1946

HSUCHOW INCIDENT

AN EDITORIAL

Taiwan Testing Ground

By Jess Andrews

Rural Education

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NEW CHINA POLICY

AN EDITORIAL

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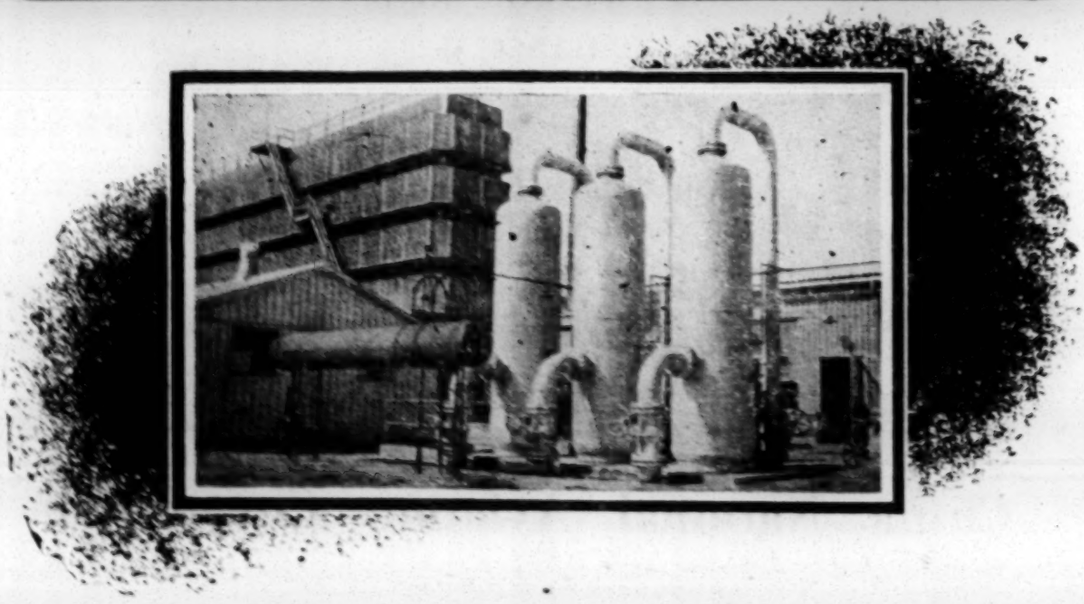

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of **The China Weekly Review.**

Teacher Wanted

To The Editor:

I have read in your correspondence column of August 10 Mr. P. Y. Wang's "Terms Please." I think I have the same want which Mr. Wang has. Being anxious to know if you have allowed the Self-taught students request; if you will allow mine and what is requested in return, I write this letter.

I am a graduate of a national middle school in the interior. With the greatest interest in learning the English language I read all the English books which I can get. The answer of the teachers in school did not satisfy me. I then asked the editor of an English monthly who has offered to solve any problems of English submitted by his student readers. But to my great disappointment, he only answered a small part of my questions without mentioning the harder ones.

I was so deeply touched while reading Mr. Wang words, "The only difficulty that confronted me has always been that one cannot find a person who is willing and is interested enough to give the help one needs." I wish the only difficulty which Mr. Wang and I confronted will not disturb us anymore and that depends on your kind answer.

CHENG CHIH YUAN.

Chungking,
August 21, 1946.

Can't Be Silent

To The Editor:

Reading the August 31 issue of the Review, I cannot be silent any longer. I cannot agree upon several points in the letter written by Mr. G. S. Shie.

Mr. Shie, a penniless teacher, and also a non-partisan as he said, suggested that we, the citizens, the poor students should keep on reading, and must be well educated, otherwise we cannot vote intelligently at the proposed convocation of the People's Congress on November 12. And then he concluded without any reason that our government formed by the Kuomintang is very good. It is a very beautiful fairy tale. I do not wish to point out the corruption of the Kuomintang government in detail, because it is already an open secret to us as well as to the foreigners. If Mr. Shie requires references, I shall recommend the article "Ill Government" in Time Magazine. According to Mr. Shie's opinion, we must be well educated and the good Kuomintang government will give us th opportunity to receive education. But what are the facts? The facts are that until now more than 80 percent of our people are illiterate. Recently the sixteenth national primary school situated in North Shanghai was smashed by several hundred schoolboys because the president of this school, a Kuomintang member, handled entrance examinations unjudiciously. Three thousand children were permitted to register although there were only 300 vacancies. Of course, the aim was simply to obtain the extra registration fee paid by those unfortunate or no-foot-way (as we Chinese say) children. Now I want to ask Mr. Shie: "Is it Kuomintang toil?"

As for the People's Congress which will take place November 12, it is fundamentally illegal because it is called by the Kuomintang government itself and not by the 400,000,000 Chinese people. Many members in the so-called People's Congress are puppets. They had cooperated with Japs during the war.

Under the pen of Mr. Shie, disastrous China is changed into holy China. A penniless man can drink wine every day, besides three good meals. Whenever Mr. Shie and his students are tired of Chengtu's plain living, they can gather together to take trips to the Mountain area. No robber will rob them. No thief will steal from them. Unsuspectedly, Mr. Shie is satisfied with his own life, and thus he believes that the whole of China is just the same as his native country. In fact, there are 30,000,000 people suffering the pangs of hunger owing to flood, drought and war. I think Mr. Shie must not know what happens elsewhere, otherwise the meanings of the words which he used are other than what we have found in the dictionary.

DIVO.

Shanghai,
September 3, 1946.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Save That Dinner

To The Editor:

At a time when the summer vacation will soon be over, the question of tuition fees for private schools now becomes a major topic for hot debate. According to a ruling of the Education Commission of the Kiangsu Provincial Government the tuition fees for private senior middle schools cannot exceed CNC$65,800, while those for private junior middle schools, CNC$50,000 a term. However, very few schools abide by this ruling, and the figure, in general, is doubled.

To educate one's children under present conditions is certainly an expensive job. It is, therefore, natural that people express no small joy over the maximum limit set by the Education Commission. But on the other hand, private school authorities feel that such a sum is scarcely sufficient for them to run their schools.

There are some parents who are well off and yet are grumbling over the fees. This fact is as ridiculous and incomprehensible as it is with some people who would rather buy a package of expensive cigarettes than obtain a copy of a good periodical, simply because the latter seems costly to him. It is here that the government should devise ways and means to encourage such people to make contributions to the private schools' funds. What is spent in one luxurious dinner is a sizable sum to these schools. It is only through government encouragement and the generous support from the public that tuition fees in private schools can be reduced. It is only then that more scholarships can be established and more poor students can enjoy education.

There may be a good number of schools which are not being run as satisfactorily as they should. Government supervisors should call on these schools oftener, students' papers should be checked frequently, and school accounts should be made available to public scrutiny. Only through government supervision and public support, both materially and spiritually, can private schools become a blessing to the society.

T. W. LOH.

Changshu, Kiangsu,
August 29,1946.

Correction

To The Editor:

In my letter to the Editor entitled "Elected or Appointed" which appeared in the issue of Aug. 17 of the Review, one or two sentences were left out. Either it was a printing mistake or the work of your proof-readers. However, I think that the deleted sentences were important and so I should like to quote them here again.

My original manuscript is as the follows:

> "In compliance with the organic regulations of the Provincial Council, the Councillors are not allowed to hold any concurrent position in the Government. But as far as I know Mr. Ho Shao-Cheng, one of the Councillors, holds the concurrent position of the Director of the Yunnan Provincial Public Education Institute, Mr. Shieh, another Councillor, holds the concurrent position of the Principle of Yunnan Provincial Middle School of Chiuch'ing, both said organizations are under the charge of the Bureau of Education of the Yunnan Government, and so on."

I do believe that you will kindly find some of your valuable space for this letter so that the readers may be fully informed of the correction in my letter.

A FAITHFUL REPORTER.

Kunming,
August 26, 1946.

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Old Citizens

To The Editor:

Reading the letter, "Citizen Protest," in the August 24th. issue of the Review, we felt that it is too queer. If Chang Lan (張瀾) is so popular in Szechuen, as the fellow, Lo Wei-yu, says; why was he beaten by the Chengtu people recently? He was wounded severely and is lying in the hospital even now. The Chungking news circles issued this information so nearly every person knows it. Why is it that this fellow, Lo Wei-yu does not know.

He said that he is not ignorant. But we may say that he is quite ignorant. We published Chang Lan's faults, as he induced the Szechuen militarists to loot our fields, houses, and other things about 40 years ago. As we have nothing to be looted by them again, so we advised Chang Lan to go back to Nanchung(南充) Hsien to rest a few years and to meditate upon the sins he had committed. This is to help him, not to injure him.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen said, "A free man never invades other's freedom." We wish to advise this Lo Wei-yu and Chang Lan to observe law and order, otherwise they are going to kill themselves. Chang Lan can speak very well that is true, but his words are not sincere. If the tractor-project is successful, every person may have bread to eat. Our Government will never forget us. Be patient. The judgment day will be here before long, and there is no use in losing our conscience. Dear Editor, we hope you will put this letter into your paper. Though this fellow Lo Wei-yu may be as cruel as Hitler, we do not fear him.

THE OLD CITIZEN'S UNION
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Chungking,
August 29, 1946.

Bombs And Books

To The Editor:

Some people praised your paper very much as a lovely and beautiful garden. In the past I did not know what they meant. Yesterday when I read your last issue (August 24th.) at a friend's house I found two items which interested me greatly. It was then that I knew what the others admired. They like the Review because it consists of too many precious things.

Now let me tell you the items which gave me great interest. One was Dr. Harold Urey's declaration that the U.S. may have to launch an atomic war to rule the world unless some form of international control is perfected in the near future. The other was the account about educators from 30 countries attending a two-weeks world conference in the United States. They are discussing the means of eliminating national prejudices in textbooks and other ways of contributing to permanent world peace.

Although General Marshall has worked since last winter in Chungking down to present, his mediation has failed. Ambassador Dr. Stuart, though learned, old, kind, and infinitely patient, has also failed. The Kuomintang wants China to be united, but the C. P. wants to keep their State existing, because their soldiers are very brave and willing to die.

As America's sympathies and best interests still will be with Chiang Kai-shek, why should not Dr. Urey lend three atomic bombs to the Kuomintang, one for Yenan, one for Kalgan, and the other one for Chengteh, the three strongholds of the Communists? If we pity the innocent people in those three cities, we may drop leaflets to tell them to leave the cities first. As their soldiers are willing to die as Communists rather than as Na-

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tionalists, let them die. This certainly will hasten the day for China to be unified. Otherwise, we will not only lose more lives and material, but we will hinder international commerce, education, and many other things, too. Because if the communists continually keep their headquaarters to fight, even in 10 years I do not feel that Chiang Kai-shek can finish it.

Men's natures are good. No matter whether they are white or colored, they eat, sleep and have senses just the same. The only bad thing about them is the bias. As Confucius said, "By nature, men are nearly alike; by practice, they get to be wide apart" (性習近也，習相遠也) And from this point, I may say that Dr. Ralph Morley's suggestion, "To see that undue bias does not enter the school," is very wise indeed. Besides, it delights me very much that the conference agreed on the establishment of a commission to create international history and geography textbooks which might be used in every country of the world.

If we try our best to change men's bias by education, it is sure there may be a great hope for the human beings; as Confucius said, "when the man of high station is well instructed, he loves men; when the man of low station is well instructed he is easily ruled" (君子學道則愛人，小人學道則易使也). I am very sorry that we have no opportunity to teach the Chinese communists, as on one hand they are grown-up people; and on the other hand, they each one have a gun in hand. And this is not only my own viewpoint, even Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's standpoint is the same, as among the 5000 words he spoke, he told the people that all the mischief during the past years was only because the communsts were holding arms.

H. C. WANG.

Chungking,
September 1, 1946.

Imperialism

To The Editor:

I wish you would be kind enough to read over the letter addressed to the editor of "From Readers' Own" Column in today's Wen Wei Pao by a student named Po Ch'iu-hsueh protesting against the illegal search of himself as well as his friend by four U.S. Army men one of whom took out his pistol and pointed it at Po's chest. This unfriendly and unhappy incident took place at the corner of Nanking Road (Western) and Hwa Shan Road at about 11:00 p.m. on August 23.

Will these undesirable elements of the U. S. Army give any legal pretext for such an action, or will the U. S. military authorities at Shanghai investigate into this matter? Shall it be the reason for President Truman and the U. S. Government to insist upon the stay in China of the U. S. armed forces simply for maintaining peace and order in this way? Will the U. S. Government look down upon us as the equals of the Japanese or Filipinos or Yugoslavians?

Whatever secret terms or negotiations our government should be making with the U. S. Government, we Chinese, as a free and independent people, will never tolerate such a misdeed on the part of the U. S. Army.

Let the above letter be an appeal to you as well as to the real followers of the late President Roosevelt and at the same time the trustworthy friends of the Chinese people in the whole of your country of freedom.

CHANG PEI-LIN.

Shanghai,
September 4, 1946.

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Red Imperialism

To The Editor:

The Chinese people, remembering the terrible suffering caused by the Eight Years War, and facing an economic crisis at present, want no civil war. Notwithstanding our daily prayer for peace and inspite of the great effort made by both General Marshall and Ambassador Stuart for Chinese unity, there has been no peace in China since V-J Day. There will be no peace as long as the Chinese Communists obediently take orders from their master, Soviet Russia, whose aim is to make a second Poland out of China.

The Communists are worse than the Japs.

They don't believe in God, they believe only communism. In soliciting public support they advocate "a government of the people, for the people and by the people;" but in their heart they want to establish in China a government of Soviet Russia, for Soviet Russia and by Soviet Russia. Should their aim be attained the Chinese people will live with an iron chain of Soviet make around their neck.

Soviet Russia does not want a strong and democratic China as her neighbor. She is using the Chinese Communists as her running dogs to create chaos. Like Japan employing the Chinese warlords against each other before the "China incident," Soviet Russia is now playing the Chinese Communists against the interest of their own country. She will in due course take Japan's former place and dominate Asia unless some action be taken quickly.

A COMMONER

Shanghai,
September 6, 1946.

Dr. Stuart's World

To The Editor:

We are writing because we read Ambassador Stuart's lecture in the August 17 issue of the Review. It says that Dr. Stuart is advocating a World State in order to eliminate war and relieve human suffering.

His statement not only interested us, but it gave us comfort, encouragement, and again stirred us with mixed feelings of joy and regret. We have suffered from the beginning of the Manchu dynasty down to the present. Every day we are still praying for peace, no matter how poor we are, but at present the KMT and the Communists are fighting again. How long it will take? No one knows. What shall we do?

Many years ago, when we could not find saviors in China, we said that the yellow people were looking for them among the white people, but later we found that the white people are more cruel. Indeed, they are quite able. While the old ones were able to invent the old weapons, the new ones are able to invent the new weapons. And many of them are prone to think that the colored people would devour them if they cease inventing their weapons. This kind of foolish and absurb thinking certainly makes us very sad.

How fortunately at this critical time there is such a man as Ambassador Stuart who pities human being's sufferings and would like to advocate the formation of a World State. Probably he is just the savior that we have expected for such a long time. But we hope he will act without delay. If it takes too long a time, we have no luck to enjoy it. Confucius comprehended this very clearly, as he said, "When the Great Tao is truly practised then internationalism will be the rule for all under Heaven—all peoples, all colors, all races. Then men of talent, virtue and ability will be chosen as leaders

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to rule the people. Then the people of the World will not only serve their own parents, but serve those of others as well. We found this Statement in the Book of Rites (禮記).

Mr. Stuart may have seen this. But there are somethings we wish to emphasize. As all people are the children of God, why should some invent weapons to kill the others. Therefore, when this World State has been established, we must first of all find a way to destroy weapons, and whoever dares to invent new weapons must be punished. If the world is overpopulated, we must promote birth-control and eugenics and even open many schools specially teaching these principles. It probably would be better than to kill our own brethren. Dear Editor, do you think this will please Dr. Stuart? Would you be so kind, as to put this in your paper, if you don't fear those killers or weapon-inventors. We have fixed our hearts to have Ambassdor Stuart to be our Savior and we wish to be the citizens of the World State which he is going to form.

YOUR READERS

Chungking, Szechuen,
August 24, 1946.

What Will You Do?

To The Editor:

I am a faithful reader of your Review for it enables me to understand the domestic situation far better than the Chinese papers do.

Indeed, all Chinese are not only peace-loving-people but have toiled and shed their blood in the cruel fighting for its realization. The simplest truth we know is that democracy and peace are one. If no democracy exists within a nation, then there is no peace.

The present situation is that the Chinese people are facing a crisis. Either they will stand up and be master or they will be enslaved by dictatorship. Are you willing to be a slave? It is just for such a reason that we can't keep silent any longer. We must fight against the reactionaries hastily and with any weapons. Let us shout: Democracy does not come by itself. Peace is only acquired by people's blood. To protect peace and democracy, we should insist on fighting to the end.

The old proverb of "no merciful tiger" is the best explanation for today's reactionary: if you are facing a tiger, what will you do?

Y. F. W.

Hangchow,
September 3, 1946.

Help Wanted

To The Editor:

After such a comparatively short acquaintance with the Review I have actually found a good companion in it, and it will certainly help me very much in my study of English. I am very sorry that I have not become a subscriber yet, but I shall mail my order very soon.

Incidentally, I have here a point of doubt which has been bothering me for a long time and I would like to pose it before you for enlightenment. In an essay entitled "The Delights of Books," by Sir John Lubbock, there is such a quotation from George MacDonald: "All mirrors, the commonest room is a room in a poem when I look in the glass." What is the relation between "all mirrors" and "the commonest room" in grammar? I simply can't bring myself to account for it. Is there anyone of your readers who might be interested in it and lend me a helping hand?

P. Y. WANG

Pucheng, Shensi,
August 24, 1946.

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The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 103 Shanghai, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1946 No. 2

Hsuchow Incident

A FEW weeks ago the public was shocked at the news of the wounding of students of the Hsuchow Middle School by a certain Commander Fang and his men. The incident occurred on June 24, in Hsuchow, but no mention was made in Shanghai until July 2 when the Wen Wei Pao revealed the sordid details. We carried an editorial on the matter, referring to it as one of the worst stories of brutality we had heard, and strongly urged that the government investigate the matter, punishing the culprits if guilty or exposing the story as a hoax in case it was found to be untrue.

On July 18, 12 days after the Review editorial was published, Central News came out with a brief statement saying "that in a brawl between the troops and students only two students were slightly injured but none were killed." The school's dean of education, Chen Jao-chou, who was reported earlier to have been killed wrote a letter to the Wen Wei Pao on July 11, denying that "he was even wounded and saying that he and the principal were away at the time the brawl took place." Thirteen days later the school categorically denied that the incident had ever taken place at all. Recently a "Hsuchow citizen" named Ching Chien-chiu, wrote the Review an indignant letter denouncing the Wen Wei Pao's informant as a "shameless and ignominous rumor monger." He flatly denied that the troops involved were American-equipped, "having no machineguns but only a couple of old Japanese trucks."

The foregoing five sources appear to be in conflict with each as to what actually happened. All this indicated clearly that something very strange must have happened in Hsuchow.

Inquiries at the Wen Wei Pao and subsequent investigation by the Review proved that the incident actually occurred. It is confirmed that there were several persons injured, and seriously injured too. Inasmuch as Central News is the only nationwide news gathering agency in this country it was its duty to report the incident fully and immediately after its occurrence. In the light of the seriousness of the case it was as much a matter of journalistic integrity and reportorial honesty as it was its responsibility as an official organ to help uphold justice.

It was also confirmed that Commander Fang used machineguns against the students, contrary to what our reader said in his letter, though no one was killed. This unfortunately puts him in the very category in which he placed the Wen Wei Pao, namely that of a liar. He said that the story was a "sinister and flagrant fabrication intended to confuse public opinion and debauch the government's good name."

The Review discovered that Commander Fang Ching-hsing is a nephew of General Fang Sien-chueh, the renowned defender of Hengyang during the latter part of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Contrary to earlier reports, Commander Fang did not find it difficult to drive through the school entrance. Instead he alighted from his vehicle and slapped Huang Ping-min, a school clerk, in the face, with every indication of a premeditated provocation. A quarrel developed into a free-for-all, in which both students and soldiers participated. During the fracas an ink bottle thrown by a student hit Fang squarely on the nose, causing it to bleed. Fang immediately cried for help, screaming that he had been seriously injured. After that more of his troops joined in, wielding rifles with fixed bayonets. A number of rifle shots were fired. When the fight stopped after intervention by Huang Peng-nien, school-master in charge of the students' activities, 13 students were seriously wounded plus the schoolmaster himself, who was by then lying unconscious with a bayonet wound in the head.

The students thought that was the end of it, but it was not enough for the commander. He went back to where the rest of his troops were billeted and reproached them for not taking part in the fight, "which might have cost me my life." He then ordered his men to stand guard at the school entrance and seize any students attempting to enter or leave. A score of students were caught, brought to the commander's room, and beaten behind closed doors. These and a number of others were later lined up on the school yard before three machineguns, and the gunners were ordered to mow them down. A first few wild rounds were fired, but further shooting was prevented when the school's dean kneeled in front of the troops and begged for mercy. At this point the Hsuchow Police and Gendarmerie appeared. No arrests were made, and Fang and his bayonet wielding men remained at liberty as usual. This is, of course, a shame to their uniform, especially in the case of the Gendarmerie, whose duty it is to see that troops behave themselves.

Due to inaction on the part of the police and the Gendarmerie, the students resolved to petition the Garrison Commander, General Hsueh Yueh, former war zone commander of Hūnan. This move of the students brought quick results from none other than General Fang Sien-chueh himself. The general, not the Garrison Commander as was earlier reported, visited the school

the next day and apologized to the entire school and faculty, but firmly held that the matter should not be brought up before the Garrison Headquarters or other similar authorities. General Fang accepted practically all the terms set forth by the school including payment of medical bills and damages, with the only condition being that the whole matter not get into print. This would seem to explain why there was a virtual news blackout on the incident. Under normal conditions both Commander Fang and his men would be severely punished, even if no one was killed. The bearing of arms against civilians itself is a crime punishable with the severest penalty.

Further, a general is as much responsible for the conduct of his troops as for his own, and that is why the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials are being held. The way General Fang tried to hush-hush the incident is but open disregard of the nation's law and encouragement for more brutal acts of violence by his troops. It is interesting to note that the general, in making his apologies to the school, declared that "he would have shot his nephew then and there had he not been the only son of his brother." The General's reasoning, which is as illogical as it is ridiculous, apparently has allowed Fang and his men to get away with exceptionally high-handed and brutal conduct.

Far Eastern Revolt

TO land-starved and over-populated Asia, land is the measure of wealth, of happiness — often of life itself. That is why behind the scenes, behind the struggle for greater political freedom in Asia lies the struggle for ownership of the land by its tillers. As in China, so now in the Philippines, in Indonesia and in Indo-China, the struggle for the land is in full swing. As soon as India has solved her external affairs it is safe to predict that there too the struggle for ownership of the land will begin in deadly earnest. So will be born the Far Eastern revolt.

This is best seen in the Philippines today. The three-way struggle between the right, the center and the left in China is now being paralleled in the Islands. Instead of the Kuomintang there is the Nationalist party in the Philippines, controlling the reins of government; in place of the centrist Democratic League in China, there we find the Democratic Alliance party; China's Communists have their counterpart in the Hukbalahap of the Philippines.

To understand what this struggle means to Asia, we must recall the fact that so long as the Philippines, as China, were confronted with the task of gaining complete self-control over their affairs, the land problem remained a secondary political issue. But with complete self-rule assured for the people, the stage has been set for the next struggle for freedom—economic freedom.

As in China, so now in the Philippines, the political struggle is beginning to recede into the background and is being displaced by the presently more important struggle for possession of the land. Luis Taruc, fiery chief of the Huks, is the Filipino equivalent of Mao Tse-tung. And both have gained support from the toiling masses through the same means — the redistribution of lands and the expropriation of the huge estates of the semi-aristocratic landlord class.

And once the independence of Indonesia and Indo-China is complete, can the tide be held back? Will the peoples of the South be any more satisfied than those elsewhere to toil in the broiling sun in order to merely exist while their masters live in luxury?

Yet why should the landed classes of Asia wait for the fate that befell those of France in 1789 and those of Russia in 1917? Have they not read meaning into the book of history which is open for all to peruse, be they but willing to turn its pages? Have they not realized that their monopoly of the land cannot last forever? That is the thing which is so difficult to understand. For history teaches that he who gives in time gives doubly. History teaches that there is no arguing with the serfs of the land when the latter come forward with bayonets in their hands. Yet unless the ruling classes all over Asia are willing to give up **some** of their land, in order to retain possession of the **rest**, they will lose all in the holocaust that must follow.

The overture to revolt is already there. The time has come when the ruling classes must reckon with the power of the common people. There is too much at stake for all to let the present slip by without planning for the future. Evolution can take the place of revolution, and re-distribution of land can take the place of expropriation if only the landed proprietors are willing to come to terms with the tillers of the soil.

The great revolt of the dispossessed serfs is still far off although it is coming nearer. Perhaps the "ancien regime" of land ownership in the East may continue for another decade. Perhaps for another generation. But it cannot endure for ever. That is the truth that lies behind the present revolts all over the Far East.

Air Treaties

IN recent weeks there has been considerable comment in the local press regarding China's sovereign air rights, especially since it became known that negotiations were under way between Nanking and Washington for the conclusion of landing rights agreements. From Yenan, which tends to view such matters in much the same light as Moscow, came howls that Nanking had mortgaged China's air rights to America.

Yenan overlooked the simple fact that during the war representatives of most of the United Nations gathered at Chicago to draw up a post-war civil aviation agreement. Russia, apparently not desirous of according landing rights to foreign planes, declined to attend. China, however, was represented and her delegates signed an accord with 30 other nations, although the National

Government as yet has not ratified the agreement.

China and the United States both seem to feel that the conference was not a complete success and since have been busily engaged in making two way landing agreements with individual countries. Such agreements either have been already signed or are in progress of negotiation between China and several other nations with aerial interests in the Far East such as America, the Philippines, French Indo-China and India.

Such agreements do not in any way impose upon China's sovereignty. The agreement with the Philippines, which was signed in Nanking last week, grants the Philippine Government permission to land two planes per week in Shanghai and, conversely, gives the Chinese Government, through its chosen instrument, China National Aviation Corporation, permission to land two planes weekly in Manila.

Yenan may know what it's talking about when it discusses agrarian reform, but when it begins discussing international aviation—a subject which even its isolationist-minded tutor Moscow doesn't know too much about—it is likely to stick its neck out.

The pity of it is that our Communist friends have probably already convinced millions of rural farmers that their government has sold them out in the air. While Nanking's domestic administration leaves virtually everything to be desired, it has been our observation that it has been adequately zealous in protecting China's sovereign position in international affairs.

Shanghai's Traffic Police

To regulate one's country,
one must first regulate one's self;
When one has regulated one's self,
then one can regulate one's home;
After one has regulated one's home,
then one can regulate one's country.
—Confucian Analects.

THE beginning of this week saw another police campaign begun. This time the Bureau of Police began giving its attention to the problem of traffic—a tough proposition these days of too narrow roads, too many motor-propelled and man-power vehicles, and too many pedestrians and hawkers. The drive was preceded by quite a little fanfare, the publication of a bookful of regulations and of a list of "parking lots," none of which parking lots, incidentally, is new.

As The China Press observed on Tuesday, the relief as the new rules were enforced was slight. The newspaper's story had particular reference to the downtown business section. Scores of new traffic officers, many of them brand new cadets, perspired through the equatorial heat of a late hot spell and sought vainly to cope with a host of offenders—jaywalking pedestrians, bicyclists, ricksha runners, pedicab pushers, horse carriages and motor car and truck drivers.

By reason of the holidays on Monday—the anniversary of the formal Jap surrender at Nanking—and Tuesday, the Mid-Autumn Festival, traffic was relatively light and accordingly the new police drive could not be fairly judged. The latter part of the week, despite tremendous efforts on the part of the cadets and other officers assigned to the campaign, was productive at best of only temporary relief. Temporary simply because the offenders, pushed, waved or shouted into order at one intersection went unchecked at the next corner.

Actually, the root of the evil there lies with the police. A drive cannot be successful unless those delegated to carry it out understand what it is all about: know what needs to be done and, hot or cold, fresh or weary, see that it is done. A campaign such as that started this week is doomed to fail, despite temporary superficial improvement, unless the traffic cops at all corners are on the job all of the time.

A spurt, such as the drive launched this week, is just a flash. It brightens the picture momentarily — and then dies away. It is our considered opinion that traffic cops in this city take too little interest in their duties. They allow vehicles to cut corners, cross red lights, go the wrong way up a one-way street, park on the wrong side of the street, pull up on the left hand side of a road—in fact, they allow traffic to manage almost any old how.

Until the Police Commissioner sees to it that policemen he assigns to traffic work have been trained to the point where they really know their jobs, there is little hope for permanent improvement. Traffic handling is a job for experts, not disinterested amateurs. Until traffic policemen demonstrate they know their jobs by enforcing the regulations in a manner which compels respect from Shanghai's hundreds of thousands of violators, relief cannot be expected.

The initial success of the Police in ridding some sidewalks of black market stalls is a case in point. Already the same hawkers, minus their stalls, are reappearing in Chu Pao-san Lu and Szechuen Road (South), two focal points of the police anti-stall drive. But in the Central Arcade, along a dozen roads in the western residential districts and at scattered points along the main streets, these vendors of imported goods and a host of portable restaurants and fruit and candy salesmen continue to clutter the sidewalks. The success of a week ago is another fizzle today.

New U.S. China Policy?

THE past few weeks may come to be recognized as decisive in the development of a new China policy for the United States. The significance of the sale of more than half a billion dollars worth of U.S. military surplus supplies is not only military, but diplomatic. It means that the U.S. State Department is becoming less neutral, more positive in its policy vis-a-vis the Chinese civil war. For in effect the sale of the surplus supplies is equivalent to the grant to China of the US$500,000,000 loan arranged by Gen. Marshall, but withheld from China until the end of the civil war. In short, the U.S. has modified its stand on this crucial question in favor of the Chinese Government.

Several weeks ago, when the Stuart-Marshall statement was issued, observers wondered why

the envoys were telling China what everyone already knew—that the civil war was waxing, while negotiations were waning. But it would appear that the statement was not meant for consumption in China, but for turning American public opinion along new channels of thinking. It was an attempt to tell the American people that all things considered, it was no longer possible to hope for peace in China, and that therefore a more positive policy was needed.

Then followed President Chiang Kai-shek's statement issued on Victory Day. Again observers were surprised at the vehement tone adopted by the Generalissimo who had previously tried to appear as neutral as possible.

These two statements, one by the joint U.S. diplomatic team, the other by the head of the National Government, had their effect. American public opinion began to veer from its desire for complete neutrality. Americans began to ask the question: "If we must back one of the two parties to the conflict, which one do we back?" The answer the State Department appears desirous of selling is, "Back Nanking Against Yenan and Moscow."

From there on the process of building up a more interventionist policy was easy to analyze. More and more cards were stacked against the Chinese Communists. The crowning stroke was the sale of the surplus supplies to the Chinese Government. For in so doing the U.S. government was doing exactly what she would have done had she handed over the US$500,000,000 loan, since the Chinese government would have used the funds so made available to buy virtually the same supplies she is now to receive.

It is difficult to say exactly when the new American policy in China began to take shape. That is why it is no easy task for the man in the street to mark the gradual evolution of a new American policy in this country. But all signs point to such a change.

One question which time will tell is the change in the relative balance between the policies of the Stuart-Marshall team and those of officials of the State Department. There are growing indications that the State Department is adopting a more independent policy, is beginning to make Marshall and Stuart base their policy on the dictates of the foreign affairs organ of the United States, rathers than giving them an entirely free hand, and following their decisions and recommendations. With the apparently waning independence of the Stuart-Marshall team, further changes can be awaited.

The last factor which must be considered is the position of the American government to the Chinese Government. Does a more positive policy in China mean that the U.S. will give the Chinese Government a carte blanche. As things stand at present, it would appear that here again it will require time to see the ultimate results of the new policy. However, it seems that it is most likely that America will continue her present maneuvers of partially withdrawing support from the Chinese government whenever the latter became too intransigent toward Yenan. America may therefore continue its present role of "middle man on the see saw" in such a way as to favor Nanking, not with one rush to its side, but through a gradual process.

Geography Note

"Strike in Russia"—"A nationwide railway strike is threatening today after yesterday's walkout of railway workers at Baghdad"—**North China Daily News.** While we all know that the Russians are land hungry these days, it would seem that the North China's headline writer is a bit premature. Ancient Baghdad, as of press time, was still in Iraq.

Streicher's Estate

From the Des Moines Register.

The fancy estate near Nuernberg which used to belong to the Nazi anti-Semitic editor and gauleiter, Julius Streicher, is now being used by UNRRA as a home for 200 Jewish orphans.

Streicher's "pure-bred oxen with a German pedigree," his "pure Aryan' laborers on the estate, even the St. Bernard dog whom streicher boasted he had trained to attack Jews, seem happy under the new regime, and friendly to the Polish, Lithuanian and Galician Jewish youngsters.

According to the Central European Observer, when some Anglo-American commissioners visited the estate last spring, the St. Bernard showed his teeth and growled until the Jewish boys said: "It s all right. They aren't anti-Semites!"

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

Sept. 17, 1921.

Then—And Now!

According to plans made by the members of the American Women's Club, the coming club year promises to be one of the largest in its history. Detailed programs will be given out by the chairmen of the various departments at the initial meeting of the club on Tuesday afternoon, October 4, 4:30 o'clock, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai.

* * *

Testing House

The Shanghai Testing House, a joint Chinese and American corporation established for the testing of raw silks for the American and European markets, will soon be in full operation. Two shipments of the machinery have been received from the United States and the third shipment will arrive during the latter part of the month. The European shipment of machinery is due October 8. Banjamin F. Barnes, of the U.S. Testing Company, New York, who will be permanent manager of the Shanghai Testing House, is expected to arrive within a month. D. S. Douty, general manager of the U.S. Testing Company, is in charge in Shanghai at the present time and will remain on until spring.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

Sept. 12, 1936.

Yangtze Shoals

Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector General of Customs, has suggested to the Ministry of Finance the establishment of a special organ to take charge of the blasting of the many treacherous shoals along the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. According to Sir Frederick's estimate, the work will be completed in three years at a cost of CNC$1,000,000. The work, when finished, will facilitate to no small degree water navigation along the Upper Yangtze.

* * *

Flood Disaster

Upwards of 720,000 people in various districts in southeastern Szechuen, including Naikiang and Fushun, have been rendered homeless and destitute as a result of the overflow of the Tu River and other waterways, caused by continuous rainfall during thee past two weeks. More than 4700 houses collapsed.

World's Longest Supply Line Feeds Famine-Stricken China Areas

By ROBERT L. COOK.

A YEAR after V-J Day people are still dying from war's aftermath. Death is as absolute from starvation as from atomic disintegration. Thousands of the world's people are starving to death at this moment. Most of them are Chinese.

Starvation is not new to China where for centuries the cycle of famine has recurred. But famine on a scale so colossal—30,000,000 dying or clinging tenaciously to life by the slender thread of a root-bark-earth diet—is unprecedented.

Eight years of war scattered the people, destroyed their farms, their tools, their cattle. Their roads became nearly impassable, their bridges were blown up, their dykes breached with great gaps, their lands flooded and weedgrown, their strength sapped, their money gone. Today they are trying to pick up the pieces of their shattered existence. Too often during this first post-war year the task has been beyond their strength and ability.

In the past nine months the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's efforts to deliver food and medicines directly to the starving, sick millions over the world's longest—and toughest—supply line have been grimly opposed by the same formidable obstacles that have made self recovery of the people so tremendously difficult.

Inland Delivery Tougher

UNRRA's task of acquiring sufficient shipping tonnage to bring the relief goods—the food, the clothing, the medicines, the milk and the vitamins—seven thousand miles to China was child's play compared with the difficulties of moving them another thousand miles inland through a country whose scarred, chopped topography has always discouraged travel.

Early in the China program, UNRRA officials solved the problem of importing huge quantities of relief and rehabilitation supplies by arrangements with the U.S. Army and Navy for use of their cargo vessels. Simultaneously, they turned to a tougher poser: How to transport the relief goods within China?

Technically the Chinese National Relief & Rehabilitation Administration's responsibility, internal distribution was nevertheless within UNRRA's province insofar as furnishing all possible help to CNRRA was concerned.

Inland waterways were seasonally navigable but where were the boats? Roads existed but in what war-torn condition and how many bridges were standing? Establishment of an UNRRA airforce was a thought but at what high expenditure of relief funds that could otherwise be used to buy food? There were railroads but locomotives can't run without rails, or boilers—and how to bridge miles of roadbed gaps; roadbeds without sleepers? The problem had the essential features for becoming one of the greatest Chinese puzzles of all time.

UNRRA's solution is double-barreled: restoration of China's inland and coastal waterway systems to pre-war levels or better and the inauguration of long distance overland truck convoys, in addition to the rehabilitation of railroads.

Each phase of the plan, results of which have recently begun to show, has two by-products. Not only is each aiding UNRRA's relief distribution but in the case of the waterways project, (CNRRA Water Transport), China is acquiring a fleet of vessels, attendant equipment and harbor installations that ultimately will be operated entirely by the Chinese.

Operation of the highway convoys, by CNRRA Highway Transport, has required rebuilding roads and bridges destroyed or damaged by the war. Both plans illustrate the close relationship between relief and rehabilitation and the additional long term benefits to countries receiving UNRRA aid; benefits which should continue after the end of the emergency program.

UNRRA Succeeds Partially

But in combatting the dire urgency of the famine that has raged for the past several months UNRRA's best efforts have been only partially successful. Food has been poured into Hunan and Kwangsi by LST and LSM, by plane, train, junk, steamer, barge and truck. It has come in great quantities—thousands of tons of flour, canned goods and milk powder. But it is not enough. Feeding isolated millions whose indigent food production is at a standstill by imports alone under the worst possible shipping conditions has been a wellnigh impossible task. Nevertheless today many thousands are alive who without UNRRA food and medical help would have died.

The main object of UNRRA and CNRRA regional workers in Hunan and Kwangsi has been to spread UNRRA food throughout the stricken farm areas to keep farmers and their families on the land. The greatest source of help the starving residents of the famine belt can look to is the rice harvest which in some districts is now finally at hand. Many, despairing after prolonged existence on weeds and taro roots, bark and limey clay, have forsaken their farms and trudged with their last ebbing strength into the cities where their pictures have been taken, dying on the streets, sometimes within sight of food stores.

The means of ingress for relief supplies into Kwangsi and Hunan are few. All present formidable obstacles, maddening delays. One way is by overland truck convoy from Canton. Trucks following this route creep over rutted rock-strewn roads unrepaired for eight years that wind tortuously over two towering mountain ranges, and are often washed out by rain.

Most of the bridges are shaky wooden structures that can be washed out by twenty-four hours' rain, necessitating a slow unloading and reloading as the trucks' cargoes are carried across streams on the backs of coolies. Other bridges or crude ferries made of two lashed sampans cannot support the trucks which must then attempt to churn

LITTLE OLD MAN

Like hundreds of others, this kid trudges and begs miles from a nearby famine-stricken village into a Liuchow street. He looks like a little old man, shrunken from hunger and exposure. Less fortunate ones die on the way....UNRRA Photo.

EASY PREY

Hunger and exposure make famine victims, especially the old and young, easy prey of disease. Death toll as result of disease is equally high....UNRRA Photo.

through the water, often bogging down in midstream.

Troop Still Given Priority

On many roads and crossings movement of relief trucks is slowed by the passage of soldiers and military vehicles. During the rainy season convoys are often held up four or five days until the rivers subside enough for use of the slow rickety ferries.

Supplies coming up the Yangtze by LST must be trucked south to Hengyang and Lingling from Changsha and Kiukiang. All the supplies must eventually be loaded on coolies' backs for the trip into the famine stricken villages, completing the last lap of the world's longest supply chain.

Relief goods for Kwangsi are shipped by truck and river craft from Canton. Steamers during the rainy season can proceed past Wuchow directly to Liuchow but when the water is lower supplies must be reloaded at Wuchow on junks and sampans, many of which are being used in the present high water season to supplement the steamers. Even when the water is high the boats can navigate during daylight hours only, exercising extreme skill and caution because of the swift current and hidden shoals.

The danger does not all come from the river. Armed guards sit high atop the piled relief supplies, watching the shore for bandits. Although bandits have always existed in south China, their ranks have been increased in past months by the famine. At night the boats tie up beside villages shut tight and darkened against the same danger from people turned bandits in order to eat. UNRRA supply boats have often paid a "road tax" to bandits before being allowed to proceed.

Coolies Only Link

The two major methods of distributing food supplies to people who are reduced to eating wild vegetation require the use of trucks, supplemented by coolie carriers who in many cases form the only link with isolated villages far from the roads and over the mountains. The trucks are hard to service in a region where the people are mechanicallly backward and all gasoline, oil and spare parts must be brought in by the same slow means as that used for the relief supplies.

In northern Kwangsi food distribution stations have been set up where people certified as eligible by CNRRA-UNRRA investigating committees can apply for and receive food rations. In other parts of the province the food is brought by trucks and coolies directly to the famine villages, accompanied by relief investigators who, cooperating with the municipal authorities, see that the food is given to the neediest—the very young, the very old, the sick and the crippled.

In the city of Liuchow, young and old ragged beggars armed with tin cans and rush brooms gather where the UNRRA flour and rice is unloaded and sweep up fallen grains of rice and streaks of spilled flour mixed with dirt.

The rice they sift, grain by grain, from the dirt but the flour they cannot separate and so they eat it raw, dirt and all. They are to be seen everywhere—at the wharves, in front of shops, near UNRRA supply trucks, at stations where the soldiers receive their weekly food rations or, weakened by the insufficient diet, their wasted, skeletal bodies lie motionless in final coma-like weakness on the city streets.

Those still able to beg and to swallow raw, unclean rice and flour sleep at night on the sidewalks, blotches of dirty, vermin-filled rags against white walls. By day they continue their endless, hopeless quest for food under the scorching south China sun.

Destitute Being Care For

UNRRA and CNRRA are helping them now, with the cooperation of the local authorities. Hundreds have been gathered from the streets and placed in shelters where they are washed, fed and housed. They are given new white clothes, made by former starving beggar women out of UNRRA flour sacks. They sleep on clean cots and are taught personal cleanliness. As they regain their strength they receive school instruction and are given daily work stints of keeping the grounds and buildings clean and neat. Proudest of their new flour sack clothes are the beaming, strutting children.

For the younger children, the infants, in whom China's famine, tragic in its effect on adults and older children, is glimpsed in its full horror, milk feeding stations have been set up. Starving babies look like little old men. They do not smile, they do not grow. They merely age, their faces as dry and colorless as parchment. Some mothers, themselves starving, try to feed their infants rice which they deny themselves and many of these, too young for anything but milk, sicken and die.

The "Well Baby Clinic" in Liuchow, distributing UNRRA powdered milk from the United States to 200 babies daily, is typical of a score of such feeding stations now in operation in Kwangsi and Hunan. Babies brought to this tent clinic by their mothers are weighed, measured and examined for nutritional condition by trained child specialists. Prescriptions are made for them based on age and state of health. Mothers are given milk packages and instructed how to feed their children. Milk for babies badly undernourished is mixed with rice water.

The mothers themselves are aided by work relief projects. Those completely destitute or too weak or sick to work are sent to CNRRA-UNRRA shelters where they are fed and housed and medically treated.

STRANGE FOOD

In one of "Well Baby Clinics" baby famine victims are fed with UNRRA milk. Each clinic is capable of caring for some 200 babies a day. At present about 20 of them are operating in Hunan and Kwangsi....UNRRA photo.

REHABILITATED

Given shelter, good food and clean clothes these children soon regained their strength and grew into nice-looking kids like any others you see in your neighborhood. They grin happily but are quite bewildered by so much kindness, good food after their previous nightmarish experiences....UNRRA Photo.

Problems Of Opium Suppression In China Raised By Expert

By WILLIAM JOHNSTON

VOLUMES could be written on this paradoxical, ever-bewildering, disgusting and complicated subject—The Opium Problem in China. It still remains a problem and no amount of wishful thinking and glib talk, nor indeed the records of official measures undertaken by government agencies, can conceal the simple truth that it is physically impossible to uproot entirely in the brief space of a year the evil that has plagued the country for more than a century. It has penetrated almost every social stratum of the Chinese population in the cities, villages and hamlets, on the coast and the vast interior. A tremendous impetus for its development has been given by the popularization of the drug by the Japanese during the last eight years of their fatal experimentation in this country.

The Japanese approached this problem on a broad political and economic basis, not forgetting, at the same time, its physical and moral aspects. The Japanese created in all occupied territories virtual opium monopolies, encouraging the poppy's production and consumption to the extent of giving opium highest priority in transportation, considering it, literally, "strategic" and "vital" material for the prosecution of the war.

Undermine Vitality

In conducting this policy, the Japanese not only reaped huge profits in the form of revenue, as well as extra charges collected privately as bribes, gifts and shares in various enterprises, but operated a monopoly which served as one of their main sources of income for their war coffers in accordance with their ingenious program "for the Maintenance of Self-Sufficiency by Occupation Forces."

Apart from the financial aspects of their policy, the Japanese undermined the natural Chinese vitality and their spirit of resistance, thus making a large part of the population either opium addicts (or its derivatives such as heroin, etc.) or traffickers in the drug, apart from forcing them to become traitors to their country by furnishing much-needed revenue to the enemy for the purpose of its destruction and subjugation.

Almost immediately after V-J Day, the National Government announced its intention to suppress the opium scourge in liberated areas, just as *was supposed to have been done in Free China.* But apart from the complicated program which it adopted here, it appears that the problem continued to exist even in Free China.

Proposed Measures

Among the measures promulgated by the government were the following:

1) **All opium addicts and drug traffickers were to be registered with the police authorities and a deadline was set for May 31, 1946.**

2) **Drug dealers were required to register their stocks of opium, later to be "surrendered" to the Government. They themselves were ordered "to change their occupation."**

3) **Addicts were ordered to get themselves cured by the end of May, with only the destitute theoretically receiving hospital treatment.**

4) **Those addicts who did not comply before June 1, were to be arrested and severely punished, including execution by shooting or strangulation.**

We shall leave the moral and juridical justification for the above "regulations," especially the question of the punishment involved, to the learned experts of modern jurisprudence, and shall confine ourselves to the outline of the actual consequences that followed on the expiration of the deadline set to suppress and eradicate opium addiction in China.

Much Energy Shown

The announcement of the suppression measures was accompanied by the exhibition of much energy and efficiency by the police and other authorities; large stocks of opium were confiscated and numerous smokers and addicts were arrested long before the official deadline.

Spectacular public bonfires of confiscated opium were staged in Shanghai, Peiping and other cities. A number of humane and efficient measures for the struggle against this evil were demonstrated by the authorities. Addicts were arrested without regard to their age or social standing—Doctors, well-known actresses, scholars, sing-song girls and ordinary loafers—all were herded together without regard to age or sex. No reasons were considered for their being on the premises where raids were carried out prior to the expiration of the official dealine. There were the usual cases of corruption and in one particular case the Generalissimo himself was forced to intervene, ordering that no "connections" or "influence" should be considered in arresting addicts or dealers.

3500 Or 200,000?

The total number of opium addicts registered in Shanghai was later announced as 3500 persons, but it was not mentioned that during the Japanese occupation and immediately thereafter there were no less than 200,000 addicts in Shanghai alone. This figure does not include the legion of heroin and morphine addicts.

The question arises as to what happened to the other 197,000 addicts?

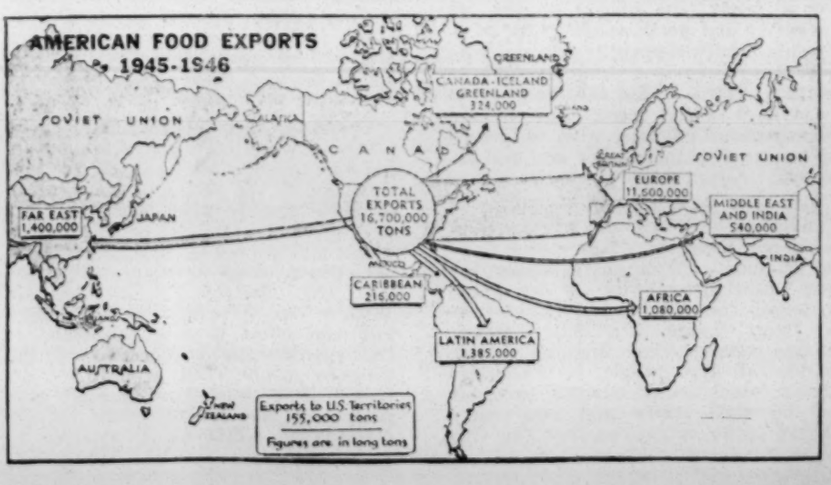
Did they all give up their ruinous habit in obedience to government orders?

Whatever the answer to the above question, there still remain hundreds of secret opium dens in Shanghai with thousands of permanent customers. There is of course strict medical and police surveillance over the registered 3000—their houses are visited "suddenly" and their blood examined regularly, in a compulsory way. If any traces of the drug are found either in their blood or urine, they are liable to severe punishment and even to the death penalty.

Stocks Sold, Resold

Large unregistered stocks of opium, in the meanwhile, are being sold and re-sold to various institutions and individuals with the result that the Chinese people are in the shadow of the ever-increasing danger of becoming addicts of either of the two "white powder" products.

The case is not unlike the fate of the people of Korea, where addiction increased tremendously following the official prohibition and suppression measures taken by the Japanese some 10 years ago.



Meditations On Confucius And The State Of The Nation

By S. Y. ZUNG

THE observance of Confucius' birthday on August 27 went off with some show of enthusiasm under official auspices. Confucius and Confucianism have ever been in the thoughts of Chinese officials before and since the republican era. This fact may happily be put on record as reflecting the noble and inspiring ideals of the official classes. For though Confucianism is not a form of religion, Confucius taught that clear thinking and self-discipline were the true qualities guiding a superior man to correct action in all his relationships with his fellowmen. Only such a person, through his moral influence and education, could ever hope to lead the "common herd" with kindliness and justice and prevent the country from moral degeneration.

One need not have to ask what the average Chinese think of Confucius and his "golden mean," for it is generally known to the Chinese people that Confucius vindicated his own moral precepts by embracing and practising them all his life. Confucius was not a corrupt official of the modern type who harps upon the platitudinous all the time, and renders lip service to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and finds that the Weekly Memorial Service is but an occasion for indulging in a gaping, sleepy yawn. Nor did Confucius tell the people, "Do as I tell you, but do not do as I do," which typifies the bureaucratic enforcement of laws and regulations.

Official-Merchant Classes

For this reason, the moral stature of Confucius has never been higher in the eyes of the Chinese people than when his moral candor, probity, integrity, uprightness and his sense of justice are contrasted with the peculiar traits of the official-merchant classes in China. By this we mean an official is indistinguishable from a merchant in the conduct of his official duties. The implication is the clear one that whereas a legitimate merchant sells his wares for a profit, the official abuses his authority and position solely for gain. Frauds, embezzlements and malfeasance have become a common thing in postwar China. This fact has caused annoyance to the decent, upright and conscientious officials, who, unfortunately, are few in number and far between.

We may have buried the bones of Confucius, but we did not actually bury our memory of the Great Sage with them. This is probably the best criterion by which we may judge a person, his life and work, just as we may judge Dr. Sun Yat-sen, whose memory has lingered in the minds of the people, in a troubled China which today is again tormented by civil strife and commotion. There is no doubt but that the Chinese people are again earnestly harkening to the voices of peace, as Dr. Sun did on his death-bed, and as Confucius did when he gave his teachings to the people of his time and persuaded the ancient dukes to espouse paternalism, love of the people and kindliness and justice towards them as the sole guarantee to the continuity of their just rule and authority.

Thirst For Liberty

Today Radicals are wont to decry Confucius and Confucianism as old-fashioned, but the Moderates and the Conservatives have clung to Confucius and Confucianism as dead chunks of wood, and have held them up as souvenirs of an ancient age. The Moderates and the Conservatives are as helpless as their non-dynamic ideals of conduct in this great and wonderful age of materialism and industrialism when millions of Chinese mouths are hungering for food and thirsting for liberty, for individual and collective freedoms.

In the last resort, the only known weapon for the solution of heated disputes is still the pistol and the gun, and though the memory of Confucius is still much revered and given its accustomed place of honor in the minds of the ordinary run of the population, there is still the ugly distinction and difference between genuflecting before the portrait of the Great Sage and of treating the rights, lives and property of the common people with supreme indifference, if not with contempt. This is contrary to the teachings of Confucius and Confucius would undoubtedly disown many of the modern self-styled disciples who profane his great name.

Jungle Law Applied

If Confucius were alive today, he would be content to build for himself a mud hut with a thatched roof out of respect for the rights of the legitimate property owners. He would certainly not relish the idea of forcibly taking private residences and installing himself in such premises like the proverbial "Two-Gun McCoy," of great fame in Western action pictures, who shoots to kill to assert the principle of Jungle Law.

Confucius would deeply regret and probably weep when he realized that the spontaneous high spirits and enthusiasm of the people in the summer of 1945, shortly after V-J Day, can not even be revised and aroused again and stirred by any great political speech which is enunciated without any feelings by a showman. Within our lifetime, we have seen but one other similar spectacle of the spontaneous enthusiasm of the Chinese people. That was on the occasion of the unchallenged northward march of the armed forces of the Nationalist Northern Expedition in 1925, until the capitulation of the stronghold of warlordism in Peking. Faith in the objectives of the Nationalist Revolution was never stronger and more widespread and spontaneous among all classes of the Chinese people than during the period from 1925 to 1927. Poor statesmanship and lack of leadership later caused the spontaneous high spirits of the people to be shrunk into chilling apathy and indifference.

Mirabeau could never have accomplished so much by his fiery speeches as the Chinese people have done through their own voluntary efforts and their collective will, and even Nero could not have brought the high spirits of the Chinese people to so low and dismal a depth as today.

Hopes Blighted

If you were to ask the Chinese industrialist, the banker and the ordinary merchant, and ask again the common people, the middle classes and the working laborers what are the political objectives and platforms of the various political factions, they would give you equivocal answers, because they do not really know and understand what answers to give you. They at least do not care to know, because they have been given false promises; their hopes have been blighted.

That is why the ordinary, average Chinese still reveres Confucius, and it is also by revering Confucius and by showing a piece of Confucius' sacred garments that politicians who have an ax to grind may hope to succeed in arousing some respect for themselves and for their lucrative professions.

But Confucius never said to the people of his time, "Do as I tell you, but do not do as I do," nor did Jesus Christ say it in his time, nor did Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Precepts and examples were always bound up together when these respected personages preached their gospels to their people.

Lacking leadership, the common, ordinary people have been wondering what to do. They can and will do nothing until the political harpies cease to beat their empty breasts amid the confused babble of empty speeches that leave the people unenlightened and more dumfounded. Indifference, apathy and a gnawing feeling that "we can't be bothered any more," have plagued the minds of the people.

People In Coma

Thus, for more than one year since V-J Day, the Chinese people have been struck dead by a vicious, deep coma that saps both their spirit and their vitality, and which is the result of political regression, industrial stagnation, housing shortage, inflation, hunger, starvation and of general chaos. The memory of Confucius has become sweeter and more fervently cherished to the people who know of no joys on earth and of no hopes for the bleak future which is not to be relieved by collective martyrdom.

Rural Education In Szechuen Hits New Low: No Relief In Sight

By TONG CHUN-CHO

Chengtu, Sept. 10.

FOLLOWING the wholesale exodus of the schools set up in this province during the eight war years, a crisis confronts the Bureau of Education of the Szechuen Provincial Government. With the schools moving back to their pre-war homes, the province is being denuded of teachers; its wartime prosperity is a thing of the past; buildings suitable for schools are scare; funds for educational purposes are even scarcer; and thousands of would-be students are unable to enroll for the simple reason that there is nowhere that they can, and what's even worse, there is no relief in sight.

To make matters yet more difficult, inflation is rearing its ugly head in Szechuen, prices continue rising, poverty is spreading—and there is only bankruptcy on the horizon.

Rural Education Paralyzed

Last weekend I paid a visit to a relative of mine who, one month ago, had finally given up his duties as a primary school teacher and now is living at home, unemployed. Rural education, he told me, is in a paralyzed condition. The school at which he taught had its home in a dilapidated temple. Enrolled in its five classes were some 200 students. The teachers, including himself, numbered three! So overworked were the three they soon were drained of all energy and initiative.

Although fees were low, no less than 80 percent of the pupils could not pay. This is why so many boys and girls in the rural areas are unable to complete even their primary school education.

On the other hand, the salaries of the teachers are pitifully small. Each of the three at this primary school received only CNC$3000 per month in addition to the half picul of rough rice which came from the government's collection of taxes in kind. At times the teachers found themselves in such straits that, like beggars, they had to make almost daily rounds of the farmhouses whence their pupils came to get enough to keep body and soul together. One teacher, my relative said, arrived at the school at the beginning of last spring laden down with heavy luggage. But the end of the summer vacation found virtually all of his property in the pawnshop.

Teachers Staying Away

In view of the deplorable conditions in "modern Szechuen," a state of affairs the outside world may find it hard to accept as fact rather than fiction, it will come as no surprise to learn that most qualified teachers, offered posts in the rural areas of Szechuen, decline the proferred posts. One teacher now serving in the environs of Chengtu receives a meager $15,000 a month, but he said it is better than this previous post, which brought him only $8000 per scholastic month.

As a result of this appalling poverty, this autumn almost one-third of the primary schools in this province will close down, thus depriving thousands of boys and girls of an opportunity to acquire something of a rudimentary education. China is an agricultural country. Her future prosperity and progress must depend upon conditions in her vast tracts of farmland. If China is to modernize and mechanize her farms on a nation-wide scale, a prerequisite is the elevation of the standard of education among the peasants, particularly of the rising generation.

If illiteracy is to continue in the villages, it would be ridiculous to expect progress in the direction of increased production, whether towards competition with other nations in the international market or even self-sufficiency.

The government will have to take a hand, and that soon, in Szechuen's educational problems: adjust the teachers' miserable salaries, provide acceptable school buildings and equip them adequately if the people of the rural areas are to leave behind the war and present chapters and launch a new era in China's agricultural history.

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Taiwan Becomes Testing Ground For Central Government, KMT

By JESS ANDREWS

Taipeh, Taiwan, Sept. 5.

THIS isle of paradise has become the testing ground for the Central government and the Kuomintang. Here over the next two years will be proven both the sincerity and the ability of the Chinese government to foster popular government and the development of a modern economic structure.

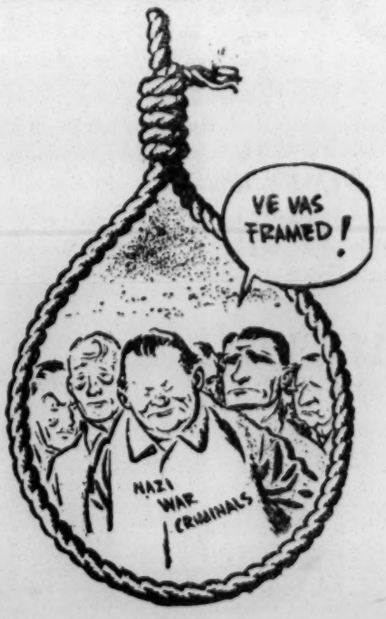
Unlike any other area in the Far East, Taiwan offers the fairest testing ground. First, there is no civil strife. Other advantages are numerous; the most important are self-sufficiency in food, potential abundance of electric power, an excellent communication system, two fine seaports, a background of industrial development and the Taiwanese people.

It is true that Allied bombings and misuse in war severely damaged and handicapped present production. But granted a certain amount of replacement parts and equipment, it is better than a fair test.

People Nationalistic

Let us look more closely at the assets.

There is no civil war. The Taiwan people are united in thought. They are the most un-provincial people in all of China. In spite of 50 years of Japanese domination, they have developed a nationalistic feeling that cannot be found anywhere else in China. They are concerned about national problems and are more cognizant of world problems than provincial populations on the mainland. Part of this national feeling is a backhanded gift of the Japanese. Watching the devotion of the Japs to their mother country, the Taiwanese themselves picked up a devotion to national ideals (but not to Japan).



In pre-war years the only food imported into the island consisted of wheat (20,000 tons) and dried fish (22,000 tons). In everything else the island was well supplied and often exported large amounts. Throughout the middle thirties, exports of food per year were:

Rice	700,000 tons
Bananas	150,000 „
Sugar	800,000 „
Tea	7,000 „
Pineapples	2,500,000 doz. (canned)

In order to achieve this production, about 250,000 tons of fertilizer were imported. Value of fertilizer imports was far offset by value of agricultural exports. Ammonia sulphate and bean cake imports totaled about 40 million pre-war yen, while food exports ran about 430 million yen per year.

34 Power Plants

Even the lowliest farmer has electric lights. There are 34 power stations on Taiwan, of which 26 are hydro plants and eight thermal plants. The original installed capacity was 320,000 kw., but present output is 145,000 kw. Not only does the island have the power, but it has a fine primary and secondary transmission system that connects up all of the west coast generating plants. Outside of the Northeast, there is no comparable system in China. Furthermore, the power generation can be easily expanded to supply any foreseeable needs in electro-chemical, aluminum, cement, paper, fertilizer and sugar industries.

Internal communications are served by fairly good highways and two railways. One railway system runs down the western plain from Suo and Keelung through this capital city to Kaohsiung. A smaller system serves the eastern area. Because of the high north-south mountain backbone that extends down the island the only connection is by highway. The main railroad was in bad repair at the end of the war. Neither equipment nor track had been kept up, so that only herculean efforts have kept trains running. For the time being service is good. How long it will last depends upon availability of parts, many of which must come from Japan or be specially made.

Keelung and Kaohsiung (Kiirun and Takao) were well equipped ports until they became targets for B-29's early last year. Both were sheltered deep water harbors, with plenty of wharfage, buoy and war house facilities. Wreckage dots both harbors today. Almost 90 percent of Kaohsiung warehouses are gutted ruins. Keelung is almost as badly beaten. But the basic facilities at both are available. All that is required is to clear away the sunken hulks and rebuild warehouses. Most buildings at Keelung dockyard were destroyed, but the heavy metal-working equipment is usable. The drydock, capable of

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During the war, when Taiwan became a main base for the southward expansion of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, aluminum, oil refinery, steel, carbide, rubber and alcohol industries were developed. These along with the earlier developments in cement, sugar refining, copper and coal mining have given the island an adequate introduction to modern industrialization. It is true that most of the supervision was retained in the hands of Japanese imported from the homeland of the Rising Sun.

Industrial-Minded

However, the people of Taiwan became industrially minded to an extent not equaled in any other section of China. Even though they may not have had the top positions in the Japanese controlled factories and mines, they have through their labors picked up practical experience that few mainland Chinese have had the opportunity to acquire.

In addition to this experience, they have had compulsory primary education. Capable observers estimate that below 40 years of age there is no illiteracy. Here is a province with 6,000,000 people educated, experienced in modern industry and modern ways of living. Their years of struggle for autonomy under the Japanese have prepared them for a maximum of self-government and as the potential model province of the New China.

As yet it is too early to predict what the outcome will be. However, the Taiwanese after a year as part of China are disillusioned and unhappy. With the victory of the Allies, they hoped for two things: to again become a part of China and to achieve popular government.

Discrimination Resented

Instead of being welcomed to China as equals, they feel that they are looked down upon.

Instead of having local self-government, the government has been installed from the mainland. Of the 18 directors and vice-directors of the nine important departments of the provincial government, only one is a Taiwanese. A few Taiwanese have positions as mayors and heads of prefectures, but most are Taiwanese who spent the war years in Chungking and are not looked upon with favor by their fellow citizens.

Charges of inefficiency are made by people who have been used to the modernized and sytematized methods of the Japanese. They contrast the present government as being a feudalistic system.

All the large industries which were Japanese owned have been taken over by provincial and/or central government agencies. Wherever private capital is invited government officials from the mainland have first crack. Here is the line-up of industries:

1. Operated by National Resources Commission:
   a. Petroleum refining.
   b. Aluminum.
   c. Copper mining.
2. Operated by NRC and Taiwan Provincial Government:
   a. Sugar.
   b. Electric power.
   c. Chemical fertilizer.
   d. Ship and machine building.
   e. Alkalies.
   f. Cement.
   g. Paper and Pulp.
3. Operated by Taiwan Provincial Government:
   a. Large coal mines.
   b. Iron & steel.
   c. Oils & fats.
   d. Textiles.
   e. Brick & tile.
   f. Electrical manufactures.
   g. Glass.
   h. Chemical products (rubber, essences).
   i. Printing.
   j. Building construction.
   k. Supply of industrial equipment and materials.

What has happened so far, leads the average Taiwanese to feel that one colonial system is being replaced by another. The first experience was bad and a second would be less welcome.

The question of Taiwan's future was turned to the Chinese government as long ago as the Cairo Conference. Two years from now, if there is not a popularly elected provincial government, if there are not thriving industries on Taiwan, if there is not a large two-way foreign trade (in 1938, Taiwan's imports were half and her exports almost 80 percent of China's volume), if the Taiwan people are not as proud of law and order and the appearance of their cities and facilities as they were, then China will have failed.

What will the harvest be?

New Radio Invented

A NEW radio transmission system using ultra-high frequency waves of radio and permitting simultaneous broadcast of eight programs over one station has been demonstrated in New York.

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American Rivers To Be Controlled In Post-War Dam Construction

WHILE plans are being drawn for China's proposed Yangtze Dam, said to be the largest ever blueprinted, America swung into her post-war dam building program with the advent of the construction season this summer.

Recent copies of American magazines arriving in Shanghai indicate the vastness of the U.S. dam building program since virtually all devote considerable space to news of construction on the various American rivers. Perhaps the significance, both from the point of post-war employment and from the point of the increase of national wealth afforded by such construction, was best characterized by a recent issue of Business Week which said:

"As the 1946 construction season starts, the rivers of America will feel the reins being drawn tighter on them than ever before. River control—for power, flood prevention, and irrigation—was a central objective of the public works programs of the thirities. However, it fell off to almost nothing during the war, except for a few projects which were aimed at specific war needs for hydro power."

This program is now being revived, as two agencies—the Army's Corps of Engineers and the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation vie with each other for appropriations, with the Engineers getting some US$288,000,000, and US$145,000,000 awaiting Congressional approval on the Department of Interior's appropriation bill.

The new program to saddle the Missouri River and a number of its tributaries with four large and 104 small dams will cost US$2,000,000,000. It will entail an enormous amount of work, but few of the structures involved will amount to anything in size compared with such dams as Boulder or Grand Coulee.

Major Work Done

The major part of the work in the current year and the period immediately to follow for which appropriations are being asked will entail the development of river basins on which the essential jobs have been completed earlier. Much of this work will consist in the further exploitation of such giants as the Grand Coulee, Shasta and Boulder dams.

A fight raged over the control of the Missouri project which it was argued should constitute a separate Missouri Valley Project along the pattern of the TVA. This fight ended in a compromise, the Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation sharing the job.

The main problem of the Missouri Valley is that the river has too much water at flood time and not enough the rest of the year. The solution to this problem though vast on the map, is essentially simple; a group of dams will control the water along the Missouri and its tributaries, holding back the flood waters and using them for irrigation and maintenance of river flow at dry times. In this process nearly a mlilion and a half kilowatts will be generated. A year round navigation channel will be maintained

River Stemming

The Army has undertaken to do the main job of stemming the river. The headwaters are controled at the Fort Peck Dam, a large earth structure—an artificial hill—thrown across the river bed. This is said to be the largest earth dam in the world and its construction is nearly completed.

A smaller edition of Fort Peck Dam, under construction since last spring, called Garrison Dam which is located in a position to control the water contributed to the Missouri by the Yellowstone and Little Missouri rivers.

A small group of tributaries lower down will be handled by the Oahe Dam, while Fort Randall Dam will control the inflow from the White River. The smaller Gavins Point Dam, an earth structure like the aforementioned, will control the flow from the Niobarar. Work is expected to be started on the Fort Randall Dam this year.

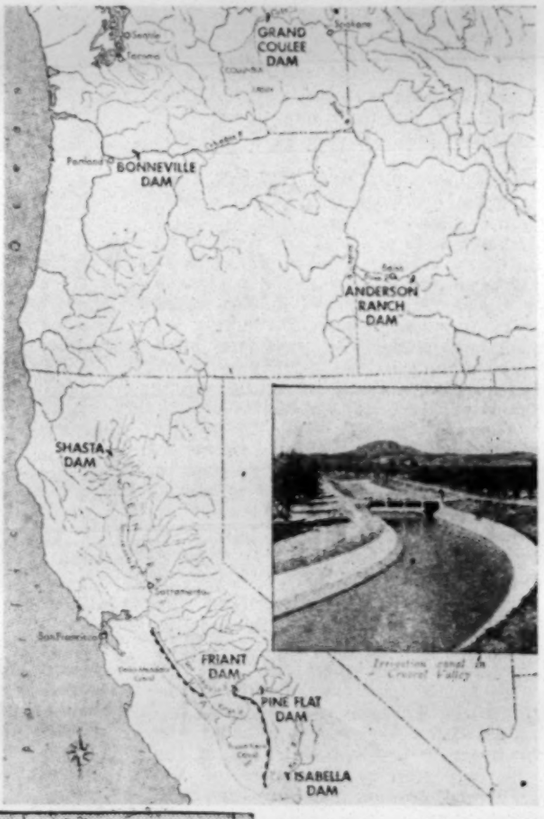
Flood Walls

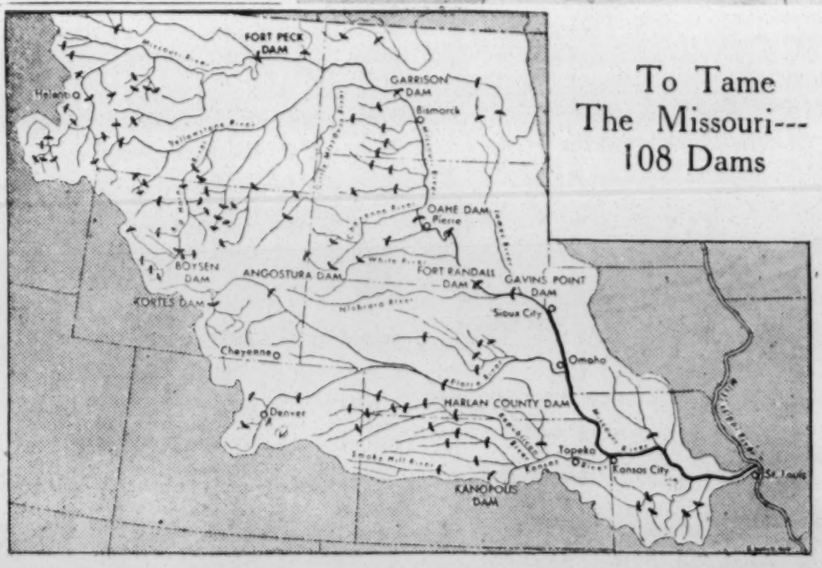
Local flooding below Sioux City is planned to be restrained by flood walls and by a whole series of dams on the Platte and Kansas rivers. The Army Engineers are starting work on the Kanopolis Dam which was halted by the war.

Most of the dams upriver for the purpose of storing water for irrigation and power are handled by the Bureau of Reclamation.

In contrast to the simplicity of the Missouri River program the Central Valley, a 500-mile long fertile basin in California, presents complex problems. The valley lies between two ranges, the Sierra and Coastal, while the Sacramento and the San Joaquin rivers flow, the former from the North and the latter from the South to meet at San Francisco Bay, in the middle of the valley. There has been a tendency for a long time for the Sacramento River to accumulate more water than

FAR WEST HARNESSES ITS STREAMS





To Tame The Missouri--- 108 Dams

it needs, while the San Joaquin river is gradually going dry and leaving dry the country around. The solution of this problem lies in reversing the flow of the San Joaquin by forcing the waters of the Sacramento to flow farther south than they now do, thus irrigating the former basin.

Huge Shasta

The Bureau of Reclamation began to tackle this job by smoothing the flow of the Sacramento River with the huge Shasta dam. The surplus water thus accumulated can be pumped into a canal system in the lower Sacramento which will lead south to irrigate areas formerly served by the Lower San Joaquin.

Although two major dams—the Grand Coulee and Bonneville—already check the flow of the Columbia River, it will be a long time before the river can be considered tamed. No serious effort has yet been made to take the river under complete control. If this should ever be done, the power available from the fully developed installations would equal all other generating capacity—whether steam or hydro—now instaled in the United States. The reason for this assertion lies in the fact that nowhere else in the country does so much water fall so fast in so short a distance.

Grand Coulee

Generators are only now being instaled at Grand Coulee, while the irrigation system—eventually to cost more than the dam itself—will be built this year. Water stored above the dam will be used to irrigate a million-acre area of what is today near desert, located in the bend of the river, which is known as the Columbia Basin. When irrigated, this area is expected to support a population of 400,000.

A couple of dikes at the ends of the Coulee will convert it into a great storage basin, and gigantic pumps, powered by the falling water at the dam, will lift river water into the Coulee.

Boulder Dam, started during the Hoover Administration on the Colorado River, controls the flow of the lower part of the river and generates power for Southern California. About 150 miles downstream the low Parker Dam creates a pool from which water is pumped over the mountains through the 250-mile Colorado River Aqueduct to provide a municipal supply for Los Angeles.

Giants' Giant

However, in spite of all these giant Dams, the giant of giants to hold the attention of mankind is planned in China and is known as the Yangtze George Project. Preliminary work on the planning is being done by the Bureau of Reclamation with the cost paid by the Chinese Government.

The dam will cost more than US$1,000,000,000 and is expected to back up the Yangtze River in a lake some 250 miles long. It will be 25 feet higher than Boulder, the world's highest, twice again as massive as Grand Coulee, the world's biggest, and is expected to irrigate 10,000 acres and generate as much power as Boulder, Grand Coulee and Shasta combined.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Sub-Committee's Birth Pangs Prolonged; War Goes On

THE five-man sub-committee, on which hopes, though limited, were pinned last week, failed to meet by the middle of this week and the only development was another one of the numerous trips of General George C. Marshall to Kuling and back to Nanking, with yet another reply from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to the Communist representatives, or so it was reported in the Nanking press.

It was said, though unofficially, that the purpose of Gen. Marshall's latest trip into the mountains, where the "summer capital" has been set up, was to sound out the Generalissimo on the Communist demand for a cease-fire order that would both be an order and a cease-fire.

Newspapers headlined military events, such as the converging of three Nationalist columns on Kalgan, rather than sensational political events, which in fact were lacking in appearance.

A more serious development on the military front, apart from extensive operations in Jehol, Hopei, Chahar, North Kiangsu and South Shantung, was the non-too-novel charge that one side in the war had used poison gas. The Nationalist press in Peiping early this week carried reports that the Communists began using gas on Government soldiers in the area around the siege of Tatung. The Communists countered this charge with the assertion that the Nationalists were opening for themselves a venue for the use of poison gas and for this purpose were accusing the Communists.

Admiral Charles M. Cooke's statement that "United States forces are in China to help the country attain peace and security," was assailed by Yenan radio as a "preposterous statement." The radio pointed to numerous statements by President Truman, James F. Byrnes, Lieut. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer and others, that United States forces are staying in China to help the disarming and repatriation of the Japanese. The radio charged that "such assistance (to the Chinese Government) is to build the China coast into an American bridgehead or strategic base in order to make China a battlefield and soldier depot..."

There were reports about the wounding by Government planes of members of Executive Headquarters field teams. Three American members of a Jehol field team were reported injured, while another American was wounded in Tsining, in Suiyuan province, when Nationalist forces attacked the city.

PARIS

IN spite of all the wrangling reported from Paris and acrimonious words exchanged, practically everyone at the Paris Peace Conference, viewing the work of the various committees shaping the peace treaties, agreed that the conference would be terminated in another six weeks.

UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie circulated all members on the agreed postponement of the General Assembly to October 23—one month from the previously set date of September 23.

One of the more serious cases to be aired before the Security Council was the Ukrainian charge that Greece was a menace to peace by creating disturbances and incidents on the Albanian frontier.

Colonel Yakova the Albanian delegate was invited to present additional data on the case. He stated that Greece had constantly violated Albanian territory, the Greek Tenth Division "ill-treated the Albanian minority in Greece and that more than 1000 men, women and children had been slaughtered in an atrocious manner." About 20,000 refugees, Colonel Yakova declared, had fled from Greece, while Northern Epirus, which Albanians call South Albania, was forcibly wrested from his country.

The Greek delegate Dendramis declared that the only true part of the Colonel Yakova's speech was that the two countries were still at war.

In Paris, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Chinese foreign Minister and delegate to the conference, declared that excessive reparations will not be claimed from Japan, nor will China follow a "policy of revenge peace-making..."

* * *

PALESTINE

EVEN as the round-table conference prepared in London to discuss the settlement of the Palestine dilemma, terroristic acts were reported throughout the country. The radical Irgun Zvai Leumi, through its secret underground radio, the "voice of Zion," admitted blowing the Haifa oil pipeline and severing the railway, and issued an appeal to Jewish youth not to heed those who would negotiatie with the British. Six terrific explosions shocked the diamond industry center located between Tel Aviv and Haifa, as sabotage spread through Palestine.

The British Airborne Sixth Division manned road blocks and erected barbed wire embattlements, checking all persons leaving and entering Tel Aviv. All trains were halted for a systematic search and the entire Palestine mail system was disrupted.

* * *

INDIA

WHILE Pandit Nehru, first Prime Minister of the Interim Indian Government declared that "...because we expect to have full independence soon we have entered this interim government,..." riots continued in a number of Indian towns. In Bombay only the torrential monsoon rains halted communal rioting, when eight and a half inches of rain fell in 24 hours.

Nehru outlined his Government's policy, both external and internal. In foreign affairs, India will take full part in conferences as a "free nation with our own policy and not merely as the satellite of another nation,..." the Premier said. In home affairs, the common and forgotten man of India will be the cynosure of the Government's plans. "We shall seek to raise his standard of living," Nehru declared.

After eight days of fighting in Bombay, there were almost 250 common men dead and 718 injured.

* * *

REPUBLIC

BULGARIANS, about 3,200,000 of them, voted "Long Live the Republic," while some 171,000 others wrote "Long Live The King" on their ballots. Nine-year old King Simeon, having neither tasted the sweetness of reigning, nor tasting the bitterness of defeat, prepared to go into exile.

* * *

PHILIPPINES

REPORTS on actual military operations in the Philippines were scarce last week, but the pronouncements of some high standing officials indicated that no less than a civil war was in progress in Central Luzon. But the civil war had not only set Filipino against Filipino,—a number of Chinese residents were involved in the "rebellious attitude of the Huks in Central Luzon," or so Shi Hi-sheng, Standing Committee of the Kuomintang member in Manila, suggested.

Earlier, the MP's had carried out raids on Chinese publication premises and a number of schools. The Commercial Bulletin, a daily of the Chinese Labor Federation was raided the same day as an elementary school. Eighteen members of the Bulletin and two teachers of the school were arrested. Another paper, the Chinese Guide was raided, and 35 detained for questioning. The Guide had taken active part in the underground Filipino struggle during the occupation and four of its editors were executed by the Japanese for these activities.

It was later stated that all arrested were released, but were ordered to report to the MP Command twice weekly for questioning.

JAVA

CHINESE suffered more unpleasantness in Java, when seven of them were shot by Netherlands soldiers, allegedly, for refusing to lower the Chinese flag at half mast, as sign of sorrow for an assassinated Indonesian detective in the employ of the Dutch. The report declared that the Chinese finally brought their flag down to half mast—after suffering the casualties.

* * *

STRIKE

THE strike of the CIO Sailors Union which began last week not only tended to spread throughout the United States, but received support from John L. Lewis, of the coalminers, who said that the tie-up in shipping was due to "tragic blundering in Washington."

An estimated 2500 vessels were tied up throughout the ports on both sides of the United States, including the Gulf of Mexico. The tugboats in New York harbor, which haul about 80 percent of the city's food, at first declined to tow ocean liners into harbor and later refused to transport the food.

The sailors want US$5 and US$10 weekly wage hikes, while management is willing to grant no more than US$3. Harry Lundberg, of the Union, declared that ships would not move until wages are raised. This put the Wage Stabilization Board in a quandary: unless it approves the wage increases, the strike will continue; if it does, its function as a stabilization agency will be questioned.

* * *

POLAND

POLAND began something of a counter-offensive last week when it notified the British Government that Poles resettled under the Polish Resettlement plan involving Gen. Wladislav Anders' army, could be deprived of Polish citizenship according to a law of 1920.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' Stuttgart speech, where he mentioned that the United States was not supporting Poland's western boundary line, brought forth a storm of protest in the press and government circles. Stanislaw Milkolaijczyk, the only opposition member in the Government, belately aligned himself with the official stand on the western border as being definite. "I should say a question of life or death..." Vice-Premier Mikolajczek declared.

Julean H. Arnold Paid High Tribute In U.S.

JULEAN Herbert Arnold, for more than a quarter of a century United States Commercial Attache in China who died in New York City on July 21, was accorded a touching tribute in Washington recently when Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington won unanimous approval for a motion to include in the Congressional Record an extract from the minutes of the Seattle Club of China which reviewed the late Mr. Arnold's long and active career in China until his retirement in 1940 as well as his extensive activities in the United States, where, among other achievements, he founded a series of China clubs during the last 30 years.

After reviewing Mr. Arnold's early life and his appointment by President Theodore Roosevelt as the first student interpreter named to China, on July 8, 1902, and his consular appointments in China, Formosa and Japan, the resume had this to say:—

"As a result of his intimate knowledge of China, he was appointed as United States commercial attache to China in 1914, and occupied this position until his retirement in 1940. His duties in the Orient, chiefly in China, covered a period of 38 years.

"During his service in China, he occupied some of the most trustworthy positions ever held by an American in the Orient. He was chairman of the American delegation to the Chinese Tariff Revenue Commission from 1918 to 1927. He was chief adviser to the Red Cross Society of China, and it was largely through his efforts that soybean milk was developed, which proved to be the means of saving thousands of Chinese children from death by starvation. For his humanitarian work amongst the Chinese he was decorated on three different occasions by the Chinese Government.

"He was the founder of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai in 1915, founder of the Peking Rotary Club, and founder of the China Club of Seattle in 1916. He was to have been the guest of honor at the thirtieth anniversary of the China Club of Seattle in September of this year, and at that time was to have been given a special Award of Merit in recognition of his lifelong efforts to promote good will, knowledge, and understanding between the peoples of China and the United Statees. He took an active part in American relief in China and was field secretary of the American Red Cross in China from 1918 to 1921.

"No single American knew China so intimately as Julean Arnold. His powers of observation were singularly acute, and to this was added a retentive memory. He had a dynamic personality and delivery, and this enabled him to bring to the people of the United States important information regarding China and its people.

"At all times he prophesied that China eventually would be our biggest foreign trade customer, and he firmly believed that a strong and united China would insure peace in the Pacific. At all times he proved himself to be a true and sincere friend of the Chinese people. His sole purpose in life seemed to be to explain China to our people and to explain our country to the people of China. His driving personality was centered on the idea of developing friendly relations between the peoples of China and of the United States and of a more perfect understanding of their ideals and civilizations.

"One of his favorite quotations seemed to exemplify his life work 'A handful of pine seed will cover mountains with the green majesty of the forest. I too will set my face to the wind and throw my handful of seed on high.'"

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What U.S. Papers Say . . .

EDITORIALS commenting on the Greek plebiscite, events in India, the sale of U.S. surplus property in the Pacific to China, and events in Korea, were presented by American papers during the week.

* * *

GREECE

American newspapers interpreted the results of the plebiscite as signifying the desire of the Greek people to maintain the political status quo in the country. The *Baltimore Sun* noted the overwhelming number of people who recalled the Greek king from exile and pointed out that the present government was committed to a return of the monarchy. This in turn means, the paper said, that there is no immediate prospect of change in Greece's politics, foreign or domestic. The result of the plebiscite, moreover, gave the Greek people the occasion to register their conviction as to their preferences between the two rival philosophies of Russia and the Western Powers.

The *Pittsburg Post-Gazette* wrote: "Most Americans will probably have mixed feelings regarding the Greek plebiscite restoring the monarchy. We have no enthusiasm for kings, and King George II is a shining example of the old order. It should be noted, however, that Russia's opposition to the monarchy is not based on ideological hostility of a proletarian state to the trappings of a monarchy." The paper pointed out that where the king agrees to support Soviet policy, he is tolerated. "The Kremlin's bitter antagonism to King George is not due to the fact that he represents the old order, but rather to his pro-British leanings. His return will fortify British influence in the country—which does not suit Soviet aims. We can only hope that the King has learned his lesson from his previous compromises with dictatorship and will be content to reign, not rule."

The *Chicago Sun* declared: "The United States, which rebelled against monarchy and set up its own republic, cannot be elated at seeing a brave ally recall a King who was the symbol and partisan of the blackest reaction."

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* commented: "Despite the disadvantages of monarchy from our point of view, the Greek people showed that they preferred it overwhelmingly in preference to a Communist dictatorship imposed upon them against their will."

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* said that Greece was an example of "muddling Western statesmanship" which, in fear of the extreme left, helped to build up an extreme right, and cast the middle of the road aside. "George is an unwanted monarch," the paper declared. "That was proved when he was thrown out in the vote in 1923. He was restored then only by military power. The same is true now. The results in the plebiscite on the King's return were exactly as predicted. Everyone knew well in advance that the republicans had no chance. Greece has come to this unhappy state as a pawn of rival imperialisms."

* * *

SURPLUS SALE

The *Washington Star* declared that the agreement to transfer to China American non-military surplus property in the Pacific "has one basic objective, to help the Chinese people as a whole, irrespective of their political divisions, to get back on their feet economically and thus enjoy a better chance to achieve internal unity and peace." The paper conceded that some of the supplies could be used in battle against the Communists, but nothing "in the agreement with the Chinese Government justifies this suspicion, the fact being that some 25 months may be needed to complete the transfer and that the properties are to be distributed as much as possible through normal commercial channels in China."

The *New York Times*, commenting on the sale declared that the "United States should feel well satisfied. It enables us to dispose of property we could not otherwise sell, demobilize more of our troops still scattered in the Pacific, and cement our good relations with a friendly government. The beneficial effect on China's economic rehabilitation by checking inflation and stimulating industry can hardly be estimated."

* * *

KOREA

Commenting on the State Department program for Korea as stated by Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the *New York Times* said that the plan will sound Utopian to the citizens of a country which has been under foreign control for 40 years and which never had much internal freedom even before that. "We are working for an independent and democratic Korean government; we believe in the right of the Korean people to determine for themselves the kind of economy and democratic political organizations they require; we are working for freedom of speech, of assembly and of the press during our temporary occupation of South Korea; we are trying to stimulate production, promote a fair distribution of the necessities of life, restore trade, develop democratic labor organizations, encourage ownership of the land by those who cultivate it, stabilize currency and prices, destroy monopolies, improve schools and develop an impartial judiciary and police. These are much the same objectives that we have sought in Japan," the paper said.

80 Countries Buy U.S. Surplus Cheap

THE American Government has disposed of almost US$4,000,000,000 worth of surplus property abroad, sold at almost 75 percent loss. About US$7,000,000,000 worth of goods and property is still to be disposed of. The largest disposals are bulk sales made to countries buying the properties left on their soil. These sales include Army tractors for working farms, emergency rations and railroad equipment.

From the sale of these properties and goods the United States has secured landing rights for commercial planes, U.S. fleet repairs through the use of drydock facilities, as in China, where the Chinese Government agreed to allow the U.S. Navy to use docks for the next 30 years, real estate holdings amounting to between US$100,000,000 and US$150,000,000 which may be used for embassy sites and other buildings to house U.S. Government, representatives. In return for surplus property the United States has obtained cancellation of claims against its Government, such as buildings and houses used by the U.S. during the war, or accidental damage to Allied property.

Political bargaining is included in the property deals, such as the case of Poland whom the United States requested to lift strict censorship of news coming out of Poland and to give details of trade agreements with other countries.

Trade with foreign countries, it is felt, will be stimulated by the stockpiles of American surplus property abroad.

Export To South Seas To Be Hiked

AS part of the overall Government plan to foster China's exports, the Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Economic Affairs is taking measures to promote export trade between this country and the South Sea islands. Low interest loans have already been granted by the Bank of China and this should greatly facilitate the shipment of native goods to the south.

Commercial councilors will be appointed by the Government to various island trading centers to assist Chinese exporters. A spokesman of the trade department suggested that Chinese shipping circles organize shipping companies to operate lines connecting China and the South Sea territories, as trade cannot be substantial unless communications are first instituted.

Mayor Reports To City Council

WHEN the City Council convened for its first session, attended by 170 out of 181 councilors, Mayor K. C. Wu reported on the municipal administration, the food problem, labor

disputes, housing shortage, prevention of epidemics, traffic improvements and a number of other subjects. The session was presided over by Pan Kung-chuan, chairman of the Shanghai City Council, while a number of officials, including Public Works Commissioner T. K. Chao, Public Utilities Commissioner T. C. Tsao, Health Commissioner Dr. Chang Wei, and Police Commissioner Hsuen Ti-wu, were present.

Chairman Pan revealed that the session would be extended to two weeks and that almost 340 proposals had been received from the councilors prior to the meeting.

Cooperation Policy Followed In Kalgan

THE Communist New China News Agency reported from Kalgan that the policy of labor-capital cooperation now in force in Chahar and other North China areas, has brought forth commendable results. Wages have increased, while profits have been steady and low costs of production have resulted. Production in many privately-owned factories in Kalgan has increased considerably.

Employers and employees, the Agency said, held continued "frank and above-board discussions," centering around speedup in the output and keeping down production costs. The entire policy is based on "profits for the owners, but decent living for employees."

The progressive wage system has been adopted in Kalgan. Boards on which representatives of management and labor serve, fix the standard output and wages for each person in the factory. Output in excess of the set standard is paid for with progressive increases in wages. The application of this method brought the factory a 40 percent increase in production, the Agency said.

Two other systems are widely used in Kalgan factories: the awards and dividends systems. In the case of the Yushung Flour Factory which applied the award system, the factory's profits increased by CNC$2,000,000 in one month, while workers received awards totaling CNC$540,000 in addition to wages.

The Agency declared that the three systems have brought increasing production and higher wages to management and labor respectively.

A NUMBER of Japanese women will be allowed to remain in China, but all the men will be repatriated, according to the latest decision of the Executive Yuan, Central News Agency reported. The Yuan has passed new regulations pertaining to Sino-Japanese intermarriage, which offer Chinese women the choice of either staying in China or going to Japan will their husbands. Japanese women who had married Chinese have the same choice.

The previous decision repatriating all Japanese women who married Chinese has been abolished.

What Chinese Papers Say . . .

THE Committee of Five, though deadlocked before it could actually function was the topic on which most vernacular papers focussed their attention. The last week also saw Chinese editors commenting on the first anniversary of the signing of the surrender terms between Marshall Ho Ying-chin and General Okamura. Amidst a deluge of editorials concerning the anniversary, there was one noteworthy editorial about the investigation of the taking over of the enemy properties.

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COMMITTEE OF FIVE

There were different degrees to which the papers were optimistic about the Stuart-sponsored Committee, and there were different degrees to which they declared that the Communists alone are responsible for the breakdown of the talk for another time. The *Ho Ping Jih Pao* warned at an early date that a Communist proposal asking for the veto power of the opposition parties, namely, the Communists and the Democratic League, in the State Council may again render the negotiations fruitless. The *Chen Yien Pao* voiced the opinion that recognition of the veto power of the opposition parties will serve to bind the hands of the government. It further said that to hope that the Committee would be a success is the same to hope for Communist sincerity in advocating peace. The *Shun Pao*, qouting Gen. Chou En-lai's saying that the meeting of the Committee is but a "trial," encouraged both parties by declaring that trial will eventually lead to success, provided sincerity is present in the minds of both parties.

It is easy to be wise after the event. The *Shang Pao* stated that the convocation of the Committee of Five was motivated by the feeling that military developments had gone beyond the control of the leaders of all parties, including the U.S. envoys. This was, it said, to start the peace effort anew by tackling the political issues. It regarded the Communist demand for the guarantee of unconditional peace as unrealistic. The *Ta Kung Pao* voiced similar views. It saw a ray of hope in the present peace effort because the government has cancelled the five points it formerly presented to the Communists.

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PEACE ANNIVERSARY

It was no easy task for the nation to have brought the war to a successful end, declared the *Shang Pao*. It reminded its readers of the casualities suffered during the war, viz., 3,211,419 soldiers, without reckoning civilians. It expressed China's heartfelt gratitudes to her Allies for their timely assistance. It hailed the the pluck and spirit of the Chinese people, and it quoted an old Chinese proverb saying that a warlike spirit in a people will eventually lead to their ruin, even if the population is great and the territory vast.

The *Sin Wan Pao* was of the opinion that it was the spirit and vigor of the Chinese people rather than the material aids of the Allies that brought about the final victory. It deplored the fact that since China had failed to realize unity, liberty, and democracy and the double scheme of "nationalization of the army" and "democratization of the government," the people have been thrown into a state of despair. It believed that with the same vigor and spirit with which they fought the last war, the people will certainly defeat the obstructionists of China's unity who are also using the high-sounding terms of peace and democracy.

The *Ta Kung Pao*, always alert for corruption and scandal, on the anniversary of Surrender Day gave a "historical account" of the corruption since the Japanese surrender. The history of the period since the surrender, so to speak, is a history of scandals. The paper regretted that the properties which the Japs left to us one year ago, amounting to some CNC$4,000,000,000,000, were not used for price stabilization and betterment of the people's livelihood but to fill the purses of the corrupt officials. "Having regained our territory, we have lost our conscience," said the paper. We hoped to end civil strife, corruption and disorder. The paper cried in despair, "where are the fruits of victory?"

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INVESTIGATION

Recalling the events of the past year, the *Wen Wei Pao* expressed indignation at the corruption resulting from the so-called work of taking-over. The paper raised a number of questions.

Where are the results of the investigation? Are we satisfied, when such an organization is formed, without inquiring into its work?

After a short stay here, an investigation group left hurriedly for Hangchow. Could it really succeed, consisting as it does of so small a group of people and when the territories it must investigate are so vast?

This is indeed no easy task, but what does the government really aim to do in sending out such investigation groups? To bluff and to silence the people? Well, said the paper, government appointments are frequently followed by scandals, which, in turn, are followed, as now, by the sending of investigation groups, which seems in itself able to justify all lawlessness and corruption.

During the war the people were the greatest losers. Their burden should be lightened. We are told, the paper said, that enemy properties have been used to finance the government, but what is the amount of money that has gone into the treasury? And how much has gone into the pockets of the officials? Using the enemy properties, asked the paper, how far has the government succeeded in avoiding the printing of too many tons of banknotes?

EVENTS IN BRIEF

A total of 50,000 workers are on strike in Canada, according to press reports from Ottawa, and large numbers threaten to strike unless their demands for wage increases are satisfied. The strikers belong mainly to the rubber, electric, textile and steel industries and are demanding a shorter working day and higher wages.

* * *

The final results of the elections held in Chile recently indicate that Gabriel Gonzales (left wing radical) polled 191,-351 votes; Eduardo Cruz Coke (Conservative) 104,134 votes; and V. Alessandri, (liberal) 129,02 votes. The elections were held following the death of the last president.

* * *

The Sin Min Pao reported that a 100,000-strong parade was planned by citizens' bodies in Peiping on the occasion of V-J Day, in order to voice the people's desire for a cessation of the civil war. The paper reported that the Peiping authorities forbade the meeting.

* * *

An American airliner flying from New York to San Francisco crashed and burst into flames, killing at least 18 of the 21 passengers and crew. The only known survivor was a two-year old boy who was hurled clear of the crash and fell on a hill. Two persons were missing.

* * *

Police squads were busy in Milan last week when exasperated custmers, particularly in working class districts, tried to compel shopkeepers to lower food prices. A number of shops were ransacked. The riots resulted from imposition of price ceilings to hold the cost of living line, but various articles dissapeared from shop windows.

* * *

Following a decision by the Government to send only 100 ex-interpreters abroad for further study, instead of 750 as earlier planned, the Union of Interpreters in Nanking appealed to President Chiang Kai-shek to increase the number. It was finally agreed that 360 interpreters will be sent abroad, or about one-tenth of all the interpreters who worked with Allied forces during the war.

* * *

On the anniversary of V-J Day, a group of students of the Central University in Nanking, held a charity sale of the Chinese newspaper Ta Kang Pao, to collect funds for famine areas. The students were given 500 copies of the paper free of charge and sold them at CNC$2000 to CNC$6000 per copy.

* * *

The Hongkong Government has opened a People's Canteen in order to assist the finances of clerks, minor officials, office boys and shop workers, instead of their having to turn to the black market. An average lunch consists of four ounces of white rice, two ounces of beef and two ounces of cabbage, served in a metal bowl. The kitchen is under the supervision of a medical officer.

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Reports from Nanking indicated that the Government had rejected the two basic demands of the Communists for their participation in the five-man committee. "We are still waiting for the Communists to reply whether they will participate in the Committee," Peng Hsueh-pei, Minister of Information, declared.

* * *

For the first time in more than 10 years, Lanchow, in Kansu province, is reported being threatened by serious floods from the Yellow River which has inundated the suburbs of the city. Crops and buildings have been swept away by the flood in eastern and western suburbs of the city.

* * *

A party of prominent Chinese, including Mrs. Shang Chen and three daughters of Dr. T. V. Soong, arrived at the Nelson airfield in Manila this week, en route to Washington, D.C., by a Philippine Airlines plane from Shanghai. Mrs. Shang is the wife of General Shang, head of the Chinese military mission to the United States.

* * *

A demand to indict the Netherlands as an aggressor nation in Indonesia was contained in a message to UN, voted by the Indonesian Socialist Convention, which recently closed at Jogjakarta. Another resolution asked for pressure on Holland to stop sending more troops to Indonesia to replace British contingents.

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The merger of the United States Army and Navy was again raised in a conference held by President Harry Truman and heads of the armed forces. Thus far, the Navy has been most reluctant to agree with the merger proposals.

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The police in three Burmese towns of Prome, Henzade and Pyapon have gone on strike, while in Rangoon the strike which started last week is still continuing. The strikers selected four representatives for the joint committee which will consider the question of increased pay and allowances.

* * *

The Australian Radio reported that 46 dumps of arms and ammunition with 100 fourteen and sixteen inch guns in good condition, and 500 twenty-four-inch torpedoes had been discovered in Japan. The radio said that 5000 tons of bulk explosives and munitions had been destroyed, while 160 tons of mustard gas dumped into the sea.

* * *

The China Institute of International Affairs was formally inaugurated at a meeting held here last week. The meeting was attended by experts on international affairs, the charter of the institute was adopted and members of the Board of Directors were elected.

* * *

A survey of the Shanghai population showed that there were 25,600 beggars in the city, while the unemployed totaled 250,494 persons. Out of every 100 persons in the city, 24.5 were unproductive, while 9.5 were studying in schools.

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Two hundred and twenty-one United States Army dependents sailed from Seattle aboard the S. S. Frederick C. Ainsworth on September 3, and are expected to arrive in Tientsin by September 18. The vessel is expected to berth in Shanghai September 24 and will bring the first group of Army dependents to be sent to China.

* * *

The only foreign steamships that may ply between Chinese coastal ports are those chartered by the Chinese Government to transport relief supplies, and their period of operation for this purpose will end in March 1947, according to an official of the Navigation Bureau in Tientsin.

* * *

Planes launched from the 45,000-ton carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt stationed out at sea, flew over the city of Athens and spelled "F. D. R." in letters half a mile high.

Yunnan Body Asks Trial Of Real Li-Wen Assassin

THE two men found guilty by a Kunming military tribunal on charges of assassinating the late Professors Li Kung-po and Wen I-to were not the ones executed but two bandits named Cho Yung-chang and Liu Min-fa, a recent press release by the Yunnan People's Association for the Struggle for Peace and Democracy declared. The association also said that the real murderers were not the ones produced at the military court for fear that they would spill the truth.

According to the press release Li Chen-yeh was the one who actually killed Professor Li, but he was not brought to trial. General Ku Chu-tung said Li, the alleged murderer, could not be tried because he was only a suspect. The association charged that the general was afraid that Li would spill the truth, since it was the Garrison Headquarters which got Li to kill Professor Li through intimidation and a bribe of $500,000. The Yunnan People's Association further demanded an immediate reinvestigation of the case, and that Li Chen-yen and Hon Kui-chang, who engineered the plot, be brought to public trial at Nanking. It also demanded that police and other government officials in charge of the districts where other prominent leaders including Democratic League president Chang Lan were abused or beaten up be punished.

Practices in night street fighting were scheduled to be held this week by the officers and men of the Woosung-Shanghai garrison Headquarters in the city. The practices are intended to give the soldiers efficient training in night street fighting.

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Who's Who in China

GEN. CHENG KAI-MING, Army officer; born in Canton in 1897; in 1925 he entered the Whampao Military School and in 1926 proceeded to the Sun Yat-Sen University in Moscow for further

Gen. Cheng Kai-ming

鄭介民

studies, on returning to China in 1928 he became the aide de camp to the Generalissimo; appointed secretary to the Commander of the Fourth Army, 1929; member of the Provincial Government of Kwangsi, 1930; member of the General Staff, 1932; in the same year when the well-known Kuo-Pei-Koh campaign was going on between the patriotic troops of North China and the Japs, Gen. Cheng was a member of the Peiping Office of the Military Council; studied military strategy in Europe, 1934-35; returned to China and published his History of Wars in Eastern Europe, 1935; chief of the Second and later the Third Bureau of the General Staff; 1935-36; promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, 1936; entered the Military College and graduated in 1937; after Pearl Harbor, attended the Allied Military Conference which took place in Singapore; stayed at Wavell's headquarters as liaison officer of the Chinese government, 1941-1943; took part in numerous conferences of Allied military leaders, both in Chungking and at the headquarters of the South-East Asia Command; he is now Kuomintang Commissioner at the Executive Headquarters of the Ceasefire Teams in Peiping; Gen. Cheng has been awarded numerous medals by the Chinese, British, and U.S. governments; author of A Study of Guerrilla Warfare, Collection of Military Information, etc., address: c/o Executive Headquarters, Peiping.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

MAXIM LITVINOFF, former Soviet Foreign Minister and Ambassador to the United States, has been released from his duties as Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, AP reported from London. Fedor Guseff and Yakov Malik have been appointed Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

* * *

O. K. YUI, Minister of Finance, arrived in Kuling from Nanking, to report to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the present financial situation. He was closeted with the President for more than one hour immediately after his arrival.

* * *

T. K. HO, secretary-general of the Shanghai Municipal Government, was charged with collaboration during the Japanese occupation here, by the Control Yuan which began investigations on the recommendations of the PPC resident committee.

* * *

DR. NATHANIAL PEFFER, professor of Columbia University, told Central News that he was greatly impressed at the advance made by Chinese journalism, in spite of adverse conditions, since his last visit to China. He spoke at a reception in his honor given by the Shanghai Newspaper Association.

* * *

DR. JOSE P. LAUREL, occupation President of the Philippines, speaking before a people's court in Manila, declared that President Manuel A. Roxas had collaborated with him during his puppet term. He called Roxas: "....His Excellency Manuel Roxas, a collaborator but not a traitor, as distinguished from the accused, who is also a collaborator and is branded something else."

* * *

GEN. WANG CHEN, who commanded the central area Communist troops in Hupeh, arrived at the border of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border region last week. Yenan radio declared that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek earlier had offered a CNC$3,000,000 reward for the capture alive of Gen. Wang Chen.

* * *

JACOB G. DESHAZER, 33-year old American flier, who took part in the Doolittle air raid on Japan, was shot down and spent three years in a Japanese prison camp, plans to return to Japan with the object of converting the Japanese to Christianity.

* * *

KENNETH C. ROYAL, Undersecretary of War, urged American preparedness for war as the best guarantee for peace. Speaking at the national convention of the Army-Navy Union, Royal said that an overall defense plan, including industrial and citizenry preparedness, is what America needs.

* * *

CHEN SHEH-MEH, Ministry of Education representative in Tientsin, rejected the students petition to abolish examinations for those who graduated under the puppet education authorities and reiterated that students should be ready to hand in their San Min Chu I readings and notes at any time.

* * *

MAYOR TSUN, of Kunming, assured newsmen that he was doing his best to discover the culprits who smashed up the offices of the Chun Shing Pao, Kunming independent paper, and added that he was willing to guarantee the freedom of the press in the city, the Yunnan Jih Pao reported.

SIR RALPH STEVENSON K.C.M.G., British Ambassador to China, told local newsmen that no commercial treaty will be signed between Britain and China until after the United States has signed such a treaty with this country.

* * *

WANG I-TANG, head of the puppet North China Political Council, was sentenced to death by the Hopei High Court. Wang's property will be confiscated with the exception of that portion necessary for sustaining his family.

* * *

PRINCESS ELIZABETH of Great Britain, was reported last week to have been engaged to Prince Philip of Greece. A statement issued from Buckingham Palace, however, denied the report, saying that it "was not correct."

* * *

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN ordered the postponement of the deep underwater atom bomb test which was planned for next spring, it was announced officially in Washington. No definite date was set for the future test.

* * *

LT. GEN. ALVAN GILLEM, Commanding General, China Service Command, left by plane for Kuling via Nanking to call on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and General George Marshall. American military authorities here declined to disclose the nature of his mission.

* * *

EDOUARD HERRIOT, veteran statesman and former premier of France, was elected chairman of the Radical-Socialist Party with all the members cheering the announced nomination at the Party Congress held in Paris last week. The Radical-Socialist Party ruled France since the early years of the century until the outbreak of World War II, when its membership began to dwindle considerably.

* * *

JOSEPH GROHE, one of the original 15 members of the Nazi Party and the last remaining Gauleiter at liberty, has been arrested by British Intelligence officers, Reuter reported. He was captured near the frontier of the British and American zones in Germany.

* * *

JAMES F. BYRNES, United States Secretary of State, may tour the United States when he returns from Paris in order to allay public fears that strained relations between the United States and Russia are pointing to a third world war. He was asked to conduct this tour to clarify American policy towards Russia.

* * *

DR. HUBERTUS VAN MOOK, Lieut. Governor General of Indonesia, may resume peace talks with Sutan Sjahrir, the Indonesian Republican Premier, when the Netherlands Government Commission arrives in Batavia.

* * *

LIEUT. GEN. JAMES DOOLITTLE, former commander of U.S. Eighth Air Force in Britain, after touring a number of European cities including Madrid, Bordeaux and Gibraltar, will go to London to attend the Battle of Britain dinner on September 15.

* * *

GUY E. SNAVELY, director of the Association of American Colleges speaking at a Miss America beauty contest, told an audience of 20,000 that the atom bomb dropped in the Pacific which killed 200,000 people, weighed only 65 pounds. This is the first revelation of the closely guarded physical specifications of the atom bomb.

China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

September 4, 1946

Chifeng was reported by Central News to be still in Communist hands, but Government troops, racing along the Chifeng-Yehposhou highway, captured Meishui, 30 miles southeast of Chifeng.

Central News reported the capture by Government troops of Fenghsien, 45 miles northeast of Hsuchow, and Shanhsien, 30 miles northeast of Fenghsien. Communist forces were reported falling back from Shanhsien on Chengwu, 19 miles northeast of Tsaohsien.

The Government news agency reported 150,000 Communist troops moving from Tatungkow, in southeast Liaoning towards the North Kiangsu coast.

* * *

September 5, 1946

The Communists claimed the recapture of Huangchio, northest of Taihsien, in north Kiangsu, after a 36-hour battle. They likewise claimed having surrounded Kuomintang troops in Haian, north of Jukao. A Communist dispatch from Huaiyin charged that two Nationalist bombers attacked Tunghai and dropped 16 bombs which destroyed 270 houses. The dispatch said 82 civilians were killed. It was further claimed that four Kuomintang planes bombed the Grand Canal dykes "in an effort to submerge the Kiangsu-Anhwei liberated areas."

Taohsien, in southwest Shantung, 50 kilometers south of Hotze, where the headquarters of Communist General Liu Po-cheng are located, was captured by Government troops, according to a spokesman of the Ministry of National Defense in Nanking.

Nationalist troops entered Weichang in Jehol, 80 miles northwest of the provincial capital Chengteh, the Ta Kang Pao reported.

The Central News Agency claimed Tatung to be still in Government hands despite Communist claims to the contrary.

* * *

September 6, 1946

A relief column of Gen. Fu Tso-yi's forces was reported rushing toward besieged Tatung, and reached Tsining, 60 miles north of the city on the Peiping-Suiyuan railway, Central News reported.

Communist forces were advancing along the Tatung-Puchow railway toward Kihsien, after having captured Lingshih, 67 miles south of Taiyuan, and Chiehshiu, 15 miles north of Lingshih, UP reported from Nanking.

Government forces recaptured Yutai, Kinsiang and Chengwu, three cities in the area north of the Lunghai railway, within a 100-mile radius of Hsuchow.

Street fighting was reported in Chifeng, where the Communists offered stiff resistance, barricading themselves in houses and manning roadblocks, reports from Peiping said. Chifeng is a railway center and the hub of seven highways.

* * *

September 7, 1946

Yenan radio claimed the capture by Communist forces of Taikang and Hwaiyang, in eastern Honan, south of Kaifeng, who were "threatening the central section of the Lunghaai railway."

A battle for Kupeikow, strategic pass through the Great Wall between Hopei and Jehol, was reported raging, with Nationalist troops, taking the upper hand.

Government sources claimed the fall of Chifeng to the Nationalists, while in Tatung the Communists seized the railway station, these sources declared. Nationalist troops, under command of Li Yung-chang, entered another Great Wall pass east of Kupeikow, known as Hsifengku, the Shih Chieh Jih Pao in Peiping reported.

* * *

September 8, 1946

While Communist sources claimed to have occupied almost half of Tatung city, Government troops under Gen. Fu Tso-yi, staged a counter-offensive from Suiyuan to rescue the besieged garrison in the city, UP reported from Nanking.

Nationalist troops, according to Central News, have recaptured Wensi, 48 miles south of Linfen, and Kianghsien, 15 miles north of Wensi. This operation, reportedly, has lifted the Communist siege of Kuwo, 35 miles south of Linfen, on the Tatung-Puchow railway.

Yenan radio claimed that Communist troops had recaptured Pashan, east of Kupeikow.

* * *

September 9, 1946

Reports from Tatung, according to Reuter's, said that the defenders of the besieged city had retaken the railway station to the north of Tatung, which the Communists captured two days ago.

Communist forces at Tsining, 80 miles north of Tatung, are reported to be preparing to counter Gen. Fu Tso-yi's rapid advance to lift the siege of Tatung. Government troops were reported to have occupied Chotzan en route to the besieged city.

A Yenan broadcast claimed the annihilation of two Government divisions in the area around Kaifeng. The division commander Gen. Chao Shi-tien and his headquarters were captured, the radio said.

* * *

September 10, 1946

Nationalist troops reached Fengchen, key Communist supply base, 20 miles north of besieged Tatung, Reuter's reported from Nanking.

Three Nationalist columns are converging on Kalgan, capital of Chahar, from three directions, Peiping press reports declared. The main drive comes from the 11th War Zone under Gen. Sun Lieu-chung, who is advancing from Hopei province along the Peiping-Suiyuan railway and has reportedly reached a point 60 miles from Kalgan.

Another column is reported falling on Kalgan from Jehol, in the north, while a third thrust is developing from the south, at the so-called back gate of Kalgan, led by Gen. Fu Tso-yi, who is reported trying to break the siege of Tatung by threatening Kalgan.

SISTER DHAMMADINNA, formerly Baroness Alexandria Soucanton of Shanghai, passed through the city on the President Polk enroute to a Buddhist retreat near Colombo, Ceylon. Sister Dhammadinna has spent the last six years trying to convert Americans to the Southern Order of Buddhism.

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Huge U.S. Budget Seen In 1947

THE increase in certain types of Government spending which were practically insignificant prior to 1941 will make postwar American budgets dwarf all former peacetime outlays of spending and income.

The expenditures for 1939 only totaled US$9,043,000,000 while the 1947 budget earmarks US$18,000,000,000 for defense alone, almost twice what it took to run the U.S. Government before the war. Another significant item which greatly inflates the budget is veterans' benefits, estimated to total US$4,930,000,000 in the coming budget year. In 1939, veterans' benefits ran to only US$557,000,000.

Public Debt

Interest on the public debt is estimated to be five times the interest paid in 1939. Almost US$4,900,000,000 will go for this item on the Government expenditure list.

Something practically nonexistent in the pre-war budgets was International Finance. The budget year which began last July will see about US$3,600,000 expended by the Export-Import Bank, the International Bank, and the International Monetary Fund in the form of Government lending.

On the other hand, items which were prominent on pre-war budgets tend to disappear. Relief and publib works, which ate up US$3,587,000,000 of the US$9,043,000,000 spending in 1939, are not mentioned on the 1947 estimates.

Internal Revenue

Whereas excises and other internal-revenue taxes constituted the main source of Government income, the current budget allows for income taxes to bring in 12 times as much revenue as before the war. These are taxes paid by individuals and corporations on earnings.

On the whole, American Government budgets are expected to remain at the present high level of around US$40,000,000,000, owing to the permanent nature of the three main items of post-war spending mentioned above.

In 1947, the Government expects to collect income to the tune of US$39,741,000,000 and expend only US$38,141,000,000, thus balancing the budget for the first time in many years.

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BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

A serious strike developed in the Hawaiian islands' sugar industry when the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union CIO called out more than 25,000 sugar workers, following the collapse of negotiations. Union officials declared that the strike was 100 percent effective. Picket lines have been thrown around 33 sprawling plantations.

* * *

Smuggled goods discovered and confiscated by the Shanghai Customs during the month of August amounted to CNC$400,000,000. Among the smuggled goods were mostly cotton piece goods, cosmetics, etc. An increasing quantity of smuggled goods is reported entering China from Hongkong.

* * *

During the first half of the year, China had an unfavorable trade balance with the United States amounting to US$208,000,000, the Commerce Department revealed in Washington. American exports to China amounted to US$249,561,000, while China's exports to the United States came to only US$40,752,000 during the first half year.

* * *

The United States Maritime Commission approved the sale of 50 ships to the Italian Government, 24 to foreign individuals, and 33 to American purchasers, under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946. Of the total ships approved for sale, 184, including 163 Liberties and 10 Victories, are going to foreign governments, and 24 to foreign individuals.

* * *

Large quantities of relief food have been dumped into the Yangtze River at Hankow, by the Hankow Office of CNRRA, following discovery that the food was spoiled, the Sin Wan Pao reported. Altogether, the paper said, 1671 cases, 550 tins and seven tons of relief food had been dumped into the river by September 4.

* * *

The China Textile Development Company which has 330,000 spindles in Tientsin and 360,000 spindles in Tsingtao, of which 70 percent are in operation, has purchased 9000 tons of coal from Canada to run the mills in Tsingtao, the Ta Kung Pao reported.

* * *

A large number of factories have petitioned the authorities for permission to reduce the wages of workmen owing to poor business, the Lien Ho Wan Pao reported. At the same time, the paper wrote, higher wages are being paid to non-union workers, in an effort to create discord between the unionized and non-union workers.

* * *

A Wharf and Godown Company will be organized jointly by shipping companies and the Government in order to develop wharves as well as godowns in the harbor. The new company will have an authorized capital of CNC$5,000,000,000.

* * *

Poor import business conditions were caused by continued civil war, which reduces the purchasing power of the people, disrupted communications, collection of R.S.D. charges, usually extremely high, and the exchange revision, the Ta Kung Pao wrote.

* * *

The Import Licensing Department issued a notification saying that allotments for passenger cars to be imported by residents in China has been exhausted. This signifies that no individual's application for importation of passenger cars will be accepted from now on.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimated the world's tobacco output for 1946 at 6,654,000,000,000 pounds as compared with 5,306,000,000,000 pounds for the five previous years. China is expected to produce 1,025,000,000 pounds, or 230,000,000 below her pre-war output.

* * *

The United States Department of Commerce reported that American business, exclusive of agriculture, expects spending about US$3,200,000,000 for new plants and equipment during the third quarter of the current year. This is considerably higher than the figure for the second quarter when US$2,900,000,000 was anticipated as expenditure.

* * *

Large quantities of aritificial silk will be sent here from Japan during September and local prices are expected to drop considerably, the Sin Wan Pao reported. Local merchants require about 20,000 cases annually and this is expected to be easily met be expanding Japanese production of artificial silk.

* * *

The Government has ordered the Central Trust to purchase the nation's silk crop in an effort to overcome stagnation in this sphere and ensure the outward flow of Chinese products. Similar action is contemplated with other Chinese exports.

* * *

The Hongkong Government has ceased the export of cotton yarn and cloth to China, at the request of the Chinese Government, the Sin Wan Pao reported. This action was called forth by the necessity of protecting the Chinese cotton industry and to check smuggling from abroad.

* * *

The official price of rice was last week increased from CNC$58,000 to CNC$60,000 per picul. Mayor K. C. Wu declared that rice prices will not be increased for some time to come, the Sin Wan Pao reported. The paper said there were 400,000 bags of Saigon rice in the city, besides stocks of Brazilian and Chinese native rice.

* * *

Britain drew the second installment amounting to US$100,000,000 on its US$3,750,000,000 loan from the United States, the U.S. Treasury announced in Washington. The first installment totaling US$300,000,000 was drawn in mid-July.

* * *

Electric power in the United States reached a record peacetime level output in August, nearly reaching the wartime peak of March 1945, when almost 19,500,000,000 kilowatt hours were produced. The record prewar output was 13,450,000,000 kilowatt hours in December 1940.

* * *

Oil deposits with an estimated capacity of tens of millions of tons have been discovered in the Tatar Soviet Socialist Republic, according to Moscow Radio. Three wells have already been put into operation which indicates that oil was discovered some time ago.

* * *

The Bureau of Census reported that employment in the United States in August held steady at 57,960,000, being virtually unchanged since July. Unemployment by the end of August was slightly more than 2,000,000 out of a total civilian labor force of 60,000,000.

schools.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Asia's Problems

ASIA ON THE MOVE *by Bruno Lasker. Published by Henry Holt & Company, New York,* 1945. 207 *pp.,* US$3.00 *Reviewed by Walter H. Wiener.*

AS the subtitle "Population Pressure, Migrations and Resettlement in Eastern Asia under the Influence of Want and War" suggests, the book deals with those more hidden causes of social change that often elude the mental grasp of the casual observer and traveler in the Far East.

Mr. Lasker's book undertakes to deal with various geographical and political regions in Eastern Asia from the social point of view and he is especially concerned with long-term trends of migrations and pressure of population.

Written more or less for the politician or social scientist, Mr. Lasker s report also tries to uproot some of the old and worn out slogans that are often handed around by so-called "Far Eastern experts."

Speaking of China, Mr. Lasker time and again points out the dangers arising out of a thoughtless industrialization that might only serve to disrupt the organic interdependence between small town and the country-side. He is also conscious of the fact that China is facing a very awkward dilemma since the inherent trends of the Chinese population to reproduce faster under good government might soon wipe out any economic progress.

At the same time the author declares that the often heard talk of over-population has to be cautiously defined since a reorganized China might afford much greater economic possibilities than might be apparent to the layman's eye.

However, it often happened that Chinese enterprise and initiative when applied to the homeland has not produced the required results since "in the past every promising beginnings of such enterprise has sooner or later fallen victim to political disorders, to a weakness of local and provincial governments so great as to permit rampant banditry, to fluctuations in prices and currencies that have wiped out large fortunes, and to a general loss of those elemental safeguards on which an orderly conduct of industry and commerce depends."

"The home counties of Chinese emigrant communities are strewn with the wreckage of railways and buslines, with factories dismantled, wharves and steamships rotting away, orchards abandoned, and other evidences of a futile struggle of modern enterprise against unfavorable conditions."

After dealing with other Asiatic regional and social problems in a strictly scientific and non-political attitude of mind, the author emphasizes the need for concerted planning primarily in relation to possibilities of strengthening the economic position of peoples and population groups where they are at home.

A thoughtful and thought-provoking book.

Not So Fresh

THE ECONOMICS OF PEACE *by Kenneth E. Boulding. Prentice-Hall, Inc. New York,* 1946. 278 *pp.* US$4.00 *Reviewed by Urii Sdobnikov*

WHAT is there left to say about the capitalist system of production when all has been said by the beginning of this century? Yet there are those who insist on adding their recipes to cure all those ills with which our society is afflicted and which are hardly ever denied by the most conservative of economists.

In spite of the fact that the causes of poverty, depression and war have long ago been discovered, Kenneth E. Boulding brushes aside all evidence of the past and gives his own, novel version of what makes the world go from bad to worse. He also "bridges the gap between the classical economics of the lecture room and the theory-defying happenings of the last 25 years."

Before passing to Mr. Boulding's revelations it should be added that economists have been dubbed "vulgar" for no other reason but that they have neglected to study and take into account "left-wing illusions" which the author analyzes and "tears into shreds" inside the space of two or so pages of his 278 page opus.

Mr. Boulding asserts that unless inside of a generation the theories he expounds are seriously considered and adopted by the leaders of capitalist society, we are in for a bad time. He is another exponent of educating and setting on the straight and narrow path of "normal" profit making the people whose very function in life is profit making.

The author, it must be pointed out, is not the first one to advocate education as a means of doing away with poverty and unemployment and creating a new and finer world. One only wonders why all these advocates of "common sense," numerous as they are, have never been lent an attentive ear on the part of business and industrial leaders.

Coming to Mr. Boulding's economic conceptions the reader is extremely confused with what the author holds to be "capital." Contrary to accepted conceptions of "capital" the author at one point in his description of this phenomenon says: "Even a singer may be conceived as creating a very short-lived capital good in the form of sound waves." Since, according to Mr. Boulding "consumption subtracts from the stock of capital" we, it may be inferred, "consume capital" when we listen to the aforementioned singer at the grand opera.

To this plasmic conception of "capital" the author adds no clarity by stating that "every time something valuable is created, there is an act of production." The science of political economy must really be decaying if an author writing in this vein is acclaimed as a "coming authority" and granted an associate professorship at an American state college.

Instead of adhering to such accepted terms as use value, exchange value, surplus value and others, the author devises new terms such as value, inventory, economic surplus etc.

The long accepted and well founded fact that material values are created by labor is denied by Mr. Boulding who insists that "mechanical operations by hand or brain produce nothing" unless they are organized into a process of production. How the first premise precludes the second is most difficult to perceive, yet the author in presenting his argument against Marx's theory of value asserts that the latter has been most superficial in his analysis of this theory. This the author achieves partly by undue simplification and ridicule of Marx without presenting any concrete facts or figures to prove himself right and the other economist wrong.

Mr. Boulding is likewise guilty of inaccuracy, to say the least, when he passes from Marx's economic conceptions to his philosophical credo. Marx, who has been

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so often accused by opponents of philosophical materialism, gets this from Mr. Boulding: "It would, perhaps, be unfair to accuse Marx of philosophical materialism....."

To anyone who is in the least familiar with the history of 19th century philosophy it is well known that Marx spent a lot of his time refuting the theories of the French encyclopaedists, renowned for their mechanical materialism. Yet Mr. Boulding, without regard to historical fact declares: "There are two principal pitfalls in the Marxist way of thinking. The first is the error of mechanism—that of interpreting the complex processes of history in terms of mechanical causation—on the analogy of a machine." Mr. Boulding blushes not: Marx is long dead and any attempts to rectify distortions and vulgarizations of his philosophical beliefs will be dubbed "Communist propaganda."

Closeted in his academic ivory tower Mr. Boulding has failed to perceive events in his own country and thinks nothing of asserting that "there is no such thing as the 'working class'".

It may be quite useless to try to prove here the correctness or fallibility of Marx's views, but it can be noted that it is hardly honest for a self-respecting economist to use another economist's theories in the way of worn-out tools, trampling on them without having disproved their value, standing on them to elevate himself to a niche in the science of political economy. Yet this is exactly what Mr. Boulding does. At one point he accuses Marx of having built his theory of surplus value on a syllogism. Having done this, Mr. Boulding, casting facts and figures aside, takes to syllogisms himself, to prove the worthlessness of Marx's syllogism.

In the whole length of his work there is not a set of figures to prove or disprove the theories the author advances. At times he stoops to childish examples to illustrate the "intricacy" of his argument, little bothering to support his thesis by relevent data.

When treating of "rich" and "poor" societies the author passes from capitalist to feudal and savage times with such rapidity and without the least warning that one is at a loss, at times, to locate oneself in the ages. Mr. Boulding is not content with analyzing the capitalist method of production—the laws that he expounds and clarifies appear to be applicable to all times, only today they are more complicated. A very comprehensive and exhaustive study.

In his work, the author covers an infinite number of subjects ranging from the definition of "capital" to such notions as frugality, aggregative thinking, Alice in Wonderland, wishing wands, world state, taxation and tariff, communism, revolutions, property rights, politics, theory of population, and a thousand other subjects. To each he devotes half a page or so, analyzing the economic, philosophical and political aspects of every subject with the same self-confidence and absence of fact.

Mr. Boulding may be a "fresh thinker," as some admiring student has called him, but his "Economics of Peace" gives the impression that he is a not-so-fresh economist and philosopher.

Free India

REVOLUTION IN INDIA *by Frances-Gunther. Island Press, New York.* 1945. 122 *pp.* US$2.00. *Reviewed by U.S.*

With conditions in India today taking a bad turn, with Moslem killing Hindu and vice versa, it would seem that religious strife in India is a real stumbling block to a free India. It begins to appear that the Indians cannot be left alone, for even with the presence of British troops, a thousand people were killed in Calcutta the other day, simply on their not being able to agree upon the British proposal of an interim government.

To those who believe that religious strife in India is a part of Indian nature and therefore irreconcilable and only to be solved by British mediation, Frances Gunther, who has studied the Indian problem extensively, writes: "First of all, the Muslims are not a separate people. They are Indians who happen to attend a Muslim mosque rather than an Asiatic temple. Religious warfare has been a European rather than an Asiatic practice. By dividing Hindus and Muslims into two separate classes for representation, England began to insinuate the idea of religious conflict as a political issue into India as an instrument of policy early in this century. For a long time, her efforts showed meager results; today they are beginning to bear dangerous fruit."

This was written in 1945, long before the Calcutta riots of August 1946, and this fact would indicate that the author knew what she was writing about.

Frances Gunther points to the original nature of the constitution England imposed in 1935 on the Indians. This document, contrary to precedent, provides for suffrage "on a basis unique in the world today: religious differences." An Indian cannot vote as an Indian; he must vote as a Hindu, Sikh, etc.

Apart from this remarkable analysis of England's ways and means in India, the author cites an interview with Mr. Jinnah, Moslem League leader, asking him for a concrete example of a Muslim grievance against the Indian Congress. He could not offer a single one. Frances Gunther asserts that Jinnah, who was hardly known in political circles five years ago, received his build-up from the British.

"The controlled press in India is full of the doings of Jinnah, while Gandhi and Nehru are mentioned only when going to or from prison," the author writes about 1945. In this light Mr. Jinnah's recent accusation of British-Congress conspiracy to wipe out the Moslems, sounds somewhat inspired.

A psychological explanation of the British attitude, apart from the purely economic interest of British shareholders in India, is given by the author, who says that the Englishman feels that he has done the Indians a lot of harm. Today, he feels "compelled to atone—and to rule," in spite of the Indians saying that they would like to correct his errors themselves.

The author of Revolution in India herself inadvertantly enters "the ranks of those liberals, who wrote but who were never read," she says, "much less heeded by the rulers of India." Therein, probably lies the main failing of an otherwise excellent book.

Muted Whimper

CHINATOWN, U.S.A. *by Elizabeth Colman. Published by the John Day Company (an Asia Press book), New York,* 1946, 33 *pp. plus illustrations,* US$3.50. *Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

THIS muted whimper for tolerance to the Chinese-Americans is another one of those new-fangled picture books, which seem to be on the up and up, but the pictures hardly tell any story. Selected more for the unusual in the usual and vice versa they neither prove that the Chinese-Americans have become typical Americans nor that they have remained purely Chinese. In fact they are probably both with the pressure of environment, which the war seems to have abated for a time, forcing them to remain in Chinatown. Elizabeth Colman skirts this question in the introductory text but does not follow it up, nor does she show the life of a typical Chinese family.

Meant for Stateside readers, many of whom probably share the average English child's idea that all Chinese are laundrymen, it certainly cannot be considered as contributing anything substantial to the subject. Author Colman, who is just getting her naturalization papers, may have wanted to contribute to a greater understanding of American "minorities." She certainly did not succeed in doing it, her complimentary remarks about Chinese culture notwithstanding.

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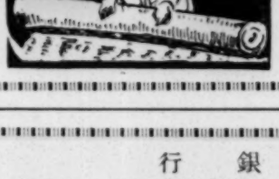
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Of Yesterday

BATTLE HYMN OF CHINA *by Agnes Smedley. Alfred A. Knopf. New York. 1945. 528 pp. Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

This is China at war as that controversial figure, Agnes Smedley, saw it. From Manchuria to Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Chungking and Hongkong, these were some of the stages of her journey through the years. If much of her book deals with guerillas, mostly Communist, it may be because they did do a lot of fighting and may be also because she was frequently the only foreign correspondent, male or female, willing to face the risks of traveling in guerilla areas behind the Japanese lines.

Whether or not Agnes Smedley is a communist, and she asserts she isn't, she certainly did not confine herself to presenting the Chinese Communists only, even though the story of how she gave dancing lessons to Red leaders in Yenan is probably the only one of its kind. Trailing her we meet General Chang Tzechung—general "with a conscience"—who died on the battlefield. We are introduced to the sturdy Kwangsi troops and their able field commanders—like General Chung Yi who committed suicide rather than be captured by the Japanese.

Rogues and heroes, common to all nations, also flit through the pages of this book. For in contrast to the action of China's doctors who preferred money-making to joining the Army there is the great unselfishness and idealism of men like Dr. Loo Chi-teh, then Surgeon General of the Army Medical Administration, and Dr. Robert K. S. Lim, the moving spirit of the Chinese Red Cross. Smedley's contempt for American munition-makers who supplied Japan with arms and ammunition, seems to be equalled only by her sincere tribute to Americans like the then Major E. F. Carlson, General Chennault and a few others.

In the first section of the book Agnes Smedley repeats things she has already written elsewhere but to a new generation of readers it serves its purpose by giving the author's background. If at times she writes bitterly it may be that her early life makes any other approach impossible. For those foreigners who, in the chaos China appears today, are tempted to forget the very real sacrifices of the Chinese people during the War of Resistance this book, by an author who—whether objective or not—has been eye-witness to events described, will be a reminder of the facts of yesterday, as real as those of today.

Unnatural Epicurean

OF LIFE AND LOVE by Emil Ludwig. Published by the Philosophical Library, New York, 1945. 208 pp., US$3.00. *Reviewed by Catherine Ilyine.*

THE brilliant biographer and essayist, Emil Ludwig, appears as a disciple of Epicurus in this new book of his. The author finds that pleasure and the refined joys of life are necessary for happiness and gives a survey of three ideals around which his life revolves: love, happiness and greatness. He winds up his book with a perfect little gem, a description of "one day" of his existence, a perfect day of an individualist surrounded by his family, his pet animals and his books in a picturesque Swiss home.

It is difficult to agree with the opinion expressed on the cover that this book is one of the most important works Emil Ludwig has ever written. Ludwig's profound studies of the human nature in his famous biographies can hardly be compared with this amazing book in its candid analysis of love and passion.

The new Epicurean is very outspoken in the description of all the aspects of love which he presents to the reader with all the details which somehow remind of a Wan der Welde.

The author proudly calls himself a European who seeks happiness for the individual rather than for the masses, a man who has no concern of restraint and is only interested in deeds and passion. His life in his secluded home in Switzerland seems wonderful: no disturbing phone calls, no newspapers in the morning, no unwanted visitors—just the beautiful mountains outside, good music, interesting work, well-cooked food and good companionship. It seems very tempting but quite unbelievable.

It is rather unnatural that our neo-Epicurean could enjoy his life in this cloudless state of happiness, when so many ugly things were happening just across the Swiss-German border. It seems impossible that the impassionate Jewess of his Silesian ancestors, whose portrait Ludwig mentions among his other family pictures, only listens to the music which her grand—children present after "a little festival in which wine plays an important role, where the salad of the hostess is described and the lake trout with its special sauce is the topic of discussion as if they are before a theme of Brahms."

This Silesian grandmother had perhaps some other relatives who perished in the German gas chambers. Surely she could not agree with the idea that an individualistic happiness is possible in the days of the sufferings of the masses, that one can find composure and joy in shutting oneself off from the humdrum of life and forgetting all that is going on in this perplexing world of ours.

Who Dunnit's

RUE MORGUE NO. 1 *edited by Rex Stout and Louis Greenfield. Creative Age Press, New York,* 1946. *Reviewed in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Mystery story fans will agree with the editors of this volume that the best magazine specimens of their favorite reading matter should be preserved in book form. That is the purpose of this volume, announced as the first of an annual series. The varieties of homicide are no less extensive than their sources, which range from Dime Detective to the Atlantic Monthly. There are some first-rate blood-curdlers and some marvelously contrived homicides in the collection.

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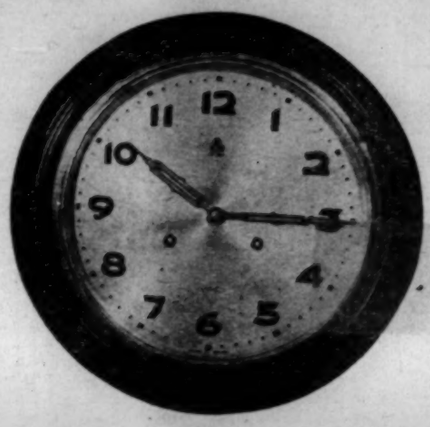

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TIME TABLE

54	52	2	4	6	58	8	10	車次 TRAIN NO.	53	51	3	5	1	57	7	9
4th Class	3rd Class	Tri. Exp.	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	4th Class	3rd Class	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	1,2 Tri. Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.
1.20	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	16.20	21.00	22.00	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.25	17.30	15.50	19.20	22.30	4.50	5.35	6.20
2.43	6.51		10.06	12.15		22.34		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D	11.50	15.51	14.50	18.05			4.28	
3.34	7.54	8.41	10.47	12.58	19.51	23.32	0.11	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	10.53	14.45	14.05	17.18	20.51	2.10	3.39	4.30
3.44	8.02	8.48	10.55	13.06	20.06	23.39	0.18	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW A	10.45	14.37	13.57	17.11	20.43	1.50	3.32	4.23
4.53	9.14	9.36	11.43	14.03	21.21	0.35	1.11	A 無錫 WUSIH D	8.52	13.28	13.09	16.17	19.55	0.10	2.39	3.30
4.59	9.20	9.42	11.50	14.09	21.31	0.42	1.17	D 無錫 WUSIH A	8.46	13.22	13.03	16.11	19.48	23.57	2.32	3.24
6.07	10.36	10.31	12.47	15.08	22.43	1.40	2.18	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	7.38	11.45	12.13	15.10	19.01	22.45	1.42	2.35
6.30	11.07	10.41	12.57	15.18	23.03	1.50	2.28	D 常州 CHANGCHOW A	7.28	11.35	12.03	14.56	18.51	22.14	1.20	2.25
7.47	12.30		13.49	16.16	0.42	2.55	3.32	A 丹陽 TANYANG D	6.07	10.08	11.06	13.51		20.54	0.03	1.02
7.57	12.38		13.53	16.20	1.00	2.59	3.36	D 丹陽 TANYANG A	6.02	10.00	11.03	13.42		20.44	23.59	0.58
8.48	13.35	12.08	14.30	17.04	1.57	3.45	4.21	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	5.11	9.09	10.27	12.56	17.18	19.46	23.06	0.05
9.11	13.42	12.15	14.38	17.13	2.10	3.53	4.28	D 鎮江西站 WEST A	5.04	8.59	10.20	12.49	17.11	19.33	22.56	23.56
11.30	15.40	13.35	16.10	18.45	4.35	5.30	6.00	A 南京 NANKING D	2.50	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.50	17.00	21.00	22.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
KUNSHAN 崑山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW 蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH 無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW 常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG 丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST 鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING 南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

滬杭線 SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	41	25	車次 TRAIN NO.	42	24	68	26	22	62
1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Excur.	2,3,4 Class	4th Mixed	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Exc.	2,3,4 Class
6.45	7.50	8.10		14.50	16.40	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.05	13.30		18.00	20.00	22.35
7.04	8.06	8.36	9.36	15.15	16.59	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	12.47	13.14	16.55	17.45	19.46	22.16
7.47		9.38	11.12	16.17	17.51	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	11.42	12.28	15.31	16.58		21.12
7.52		9.43	11.45	16.22	17.56	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	11.37	12.23	15.21	16.53		21.07
9.00	9.50	11.14	13.53	17.53	19.20	A 嘉興 KASHING D	10.06	11.16	13.20	15.45	18.01	19.37
9.10	9.58	11.23	14.08	18.03	19.30	D 嘉興 KASHING A	9.56	11.03	12.58	15.35	17.51	19.27
9.45		12.06	15.05	18.48	20.04	D 峽石 YEHZAH D	9.10	10.30	12.08	15.03		18.46
10.16		12.51	16.04	19.33	20.35	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D	8.22	9.43	11.02	14.29		17.57
10.21		12.56	16.20	19.38	20.40	D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A	8.17	9.38	10.52	14.24		17.52
11.25	11.45	14.10	18.25	20.50	21.35	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.05	8.40	9.00	13.30	16.05	16.40

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING 嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH 峽石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG 長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	9,200.	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

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